



# The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1914.

*Announcement of the December "Antiquary" will be found on page 2 in front.*

## Notes of the Month.

THE bombardment and destruction (partial or entire) of Rheims Cathedral by the vandal German artillery have aroused world-wide indignation. There have been varying reports as to the extent of the ruin, but it is to be feared that the damage wrought is irreparable. A Note issued by the French Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts said: "Rheims Cathedral was shelled several times. It had all the roofing burned and the stained glass windows riddled and to a large extent broken. The northern tower of the façade, which was struck by shells in the upper part over the portal, was seriously damaged by flames. The sculptural decorations and statues are irreparable.

"Inside the church straw which had been collected for the wounded caught fire, generally damaging the stonework. The wall facings are burnt and the masonry charred. Instructions have been given to protect the vaults by building temporary roofing."



The *Times*, October 5, printed a report written from Paris by Mr. Whitney Warren, a well-known New York architect, who had just returned from visiting the cathedral, having been provided with special facilities by the French Government so that he might report

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upon the damage done by the bombardment. His report is full and makes sad reading. Shells, one of which is said to have been incendiary, set the scaffolding around the north tower on fire, and also the roof. "The fire from the scaffolding descended," reported Mr. Warren, "until it reached the north door of the main façade, which caught rapidly, burned through, and communicated the fire to the straw covering the floor of the cathedral. This straw had been ordered by the German commander for 3,000 wounded which he intended to place in the cathedral, but the evacuation of the city by the enemy prevented the project from being carried out. When the French arrived the flag of the Red Cross was hoisted on the north tower, and the German wounded placed in the cathedral in the hope that it might be saved.



"The straw, as I have said, caught ablaze from the fire originating in the scaffold, burning through the doors and destroying the fine wooden tambours or vestibules surrounding these doors in the interior, and also calcinating the extraordinary stone sculptures decorating the entire interior of this western wall. These sculptures are peculiar to Rheims, being in high full relief and cut out of the stone itself instead of being applied. Their loss is irreparable.

"All the wonderful glass in the nave is absolutely gone; that of the apse still exists, though greatly damaged.



"The fire on the outside calcinated the greater part of the façade, the north tower, and the entire clerestory, with the flying buttresses and the turret crowning each of them. This stone is irretrievably damaged, and flakes off when touched. Consequently all decorative *motifs*, wherever the flame touched them, are lost. The treasury was saved at the commencement of the fire, and the tapestries for which Rheims is renowned were fortunately removed before the bombardment. Half the stalls have been destroyed; the organ is intact, and several crucifixes and pictures in the apse are untouched.

"If anything remains of the monument, it is owing to its strong construction."

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It is a heartrending story. The cathedral was the crowning glory of French Gothic—"an architecture," as was well said in the *Athenæum*, September 26, "without a rival in the history of the world." "It was the jewel-house of French art," continued our contemporary, "inseparably bound up with the story of the nation, built and adorned for the fitting consecration of its kings, the symbol and pledge of their divine election. In the matter of building it reached the apogee of design: its apse and radiating chapels have never been surpassed; its nave was finer than that of Amiens, though the development of art took from it the mysterious solemnity of Chartres; its west front, built a century later from the original designs, was the richest in France. It towered over the city which lay round its feet—a majestic and age-long witness to the genius and the faith of its builders.

"But it was in the decoration of this marvel that lay the singular glory of Rheims. Her stained glass ranked with that of Chartres and Bourges—even after the vandalism of the eighteenth century, which filled all the aisle windows with clear lights. The wealth of sculpture was so great that masterpieces like the St. Louis were placed in nooks where they could be seen only after a perilous climb. The west front contained groups as fine as the best the Old World had produced, informed with the great renaissance of its own time; while such figures as the Eve on the north door reached a poignant simplicity which made them things apart."

The famous Sainte Ampoule, which was believed to contain "the holy oil brought by a dove from heaven for use at the conversion of Clovis," and which for centuries was one of the most precious of the cathedral's treasures, was shattered by the Revolutionary mob of 1793.

The destruction of the glory of Rheims has called forth protests from every quarter. The Society of Antiquaries has written to the American Ambassador expressing intense horror at the ruin caused by the German artillery to Rheims Cathedral, following the destruction of Louvain, and appealing to the United States to intervene to secure the pro-

tection of all historic buildings within the area of fighting. In a reply the Ambassador states that he has forwarded the letter to the State Department at Washington for its consideration.



In a long letter to the *Times* of September 29, a French scholar—M. Emile Hovelague, Inspecteur-Général de l'Instruction Publique—made a fervent protestation of horror. We extract the following poignant paragraphs:

"You in England at all times have loved the noblest of our cathedrals. Yet I do not think that even you can realize all it means to us Frenchmen, all we lose beyond the common loss. It was the cradle of our kings, the high-altar of our race, a sanctuary and a shrine dear from every memory, sacred in every thought, loved as our own flesh and blood, a link with our remotest past, the ever-speaking witness of the permanence through change of the ideals, aspirations, dreams, of our country; the very face and presentment of our land, whose smile, high in courage, tender in kindness, in all human gentleness most lovingly shone down on us from the kindred lips and eyes of knights and kings and saints and angels carved by our forefathers 700 years ago in the semblance of the men and women around them. Seven hundred years have wrought no change in the outward form of those, our fathers and mothers; their features still meet our eye in those most dear to us, in our brothers and sisters on road and street. The race is unchanged, and the spirit that raised that pile, that wrought the miracle of our cathedrals and the soul of Joan of Arc, is living yet. It is but its incarnation in stone German bestiality has destroyed.

"But what that incarnation was to us! The very symbol of that spirit, its visible presence, an inspiration and a light before our feet. Our loss is not a loss of beauty alone, though in all our wide possessions of beauty that mediæval poem of stone rose supreme; it is the loss of the master testimony to the nobility of our race. And that is why no lover of beauty alone can fathom the depth of our bereavement. The whole world thrills with horror and indignation at the wanton destruction of one of the holy places of the earth; but our pain who shall

measure? What healing is there for our wounds?"



Mr. Thomas Hardy, O.M., the *doyen* of our English men of letters, who began his career, it will be remembered, as an ecclesiastical architect, has written a forcible letter on the tragedy of Rheims, in the course of which he says: "Everybody is able to feel in a general way the loss to the world that has resulted from this mutilation of a noble building which was almost the finest specimen of mediæval architecture in France. The late M. Viollet-le-Duc—who probably knew more about French architecture than any man of his time—considered it to unite in itself in a unique degree the charms of beauty and dignity. But the majority of people have found comfort in a second thought—that the demolished parts can be renewed, even if not without vast expense. Only those who, for professional or other reasons, have studied in close detail the architecture of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are aware that to do this in its entirety is impossible. Gothic architecture has been a dead art for the last 300 years, in spite of the imitations thrown broadcast over the land, and much of what is gone from this fine structure is gone for ever.



"The magnificent stained glass of the cathedral will probably be found to have suffered the most. How is that to be renewed? Some of it dated from the thirteenth century, and is inimitable by any hand-workers in the craft nowadays. Its wreck is all the more to be regretted in that, if I remember rightly, many of the windows had already in the past lost their original glass. Then the sculpture and the mouldings and other details. Moreover, their antique history was a part of them, and how can that history be imparted to a renewal?"

"When I was young, French architecture of the best period was much investigated, and selections from such traceries and mouldings as those at Rheims were delineated with the greatest accuracy, and copied by architects' pupils, myself among the rest. It seems strange indeed now that the curves we used to draw with such care should have

been broken as ruthlessly as if they were a cast-iron railing replaceable from a mould."



A special supplement of the *Field*, September 26, with many good photographic illustrations, was devoted to a historical and descriptive account of Rheims Cathedral. The authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum have placed on exhibition in the gallery leading to the Art Library a collection of large photographs of the destroyed or damaged cities of France and Belgium, including Rheims, Liège, Laon, Louvain, etc.



It is to be feared that considerable destruction has been wrought at Antwerp during the recent bombardment. Antwerp Cathedral's greatest treasure is Rubens's "Descent from the Cross," the famous triptych said to have had its birth in the desire of the painter to avoid a lawsuit. At the command of Albert and Isabella, he had consented to make Antwerp his home, and built himself a house which unfortunately trenched on the ground of the Honourable Company of Arquebusiers. Rather than pay compensation in money, Rubens offered to paint the plaintiffs a picture of St. Christopher, bearer of Christ and patron saint of the guild. The magnificent work was done and placed in position in the cathedral in 1612. The "Descent from the Cross" and other art treasures were removed from Antwerp Cathedral to safe custody some weeks ago.



The following Reuter's message from Amsterdam, which appeared in the *Times*, October 9, is not calculated to give much consolation to art-lovers: "According to a message from official sources in Berlin, the Director-General of the Royal Museums, Dr. von Bode, in a letter to the *Lokalanzeiger*, declared that the Administration of Museums and the Government did not intend to retain the works of art which had been brought to Germany for safety's sake." Dr. von Bode is a bird of ill omen. His quarrel some time ago with the *Burlington Magazine* about the supposed wax model by Leonardo da Vinci which he had bought at a long price for Berlin, and which had been innocently made in London and turned out to be stuffed with the *Daily Telegraph*, has become historical.

An extraordinary and, indeed, incredible story, were it not so well authenticated, is told by Professor Boyd Dawkins in a letter to the *Morning Post*, October 3. "In the current Press," he wrote, "there is a letter to the *Matin* by the Baroness de Baye, describing the plunder by the Crown Prince of the museum that practically represented the life-work of her husband, the eminent archæologist, and containing one of the most important collections of art in private hands in Europe. (I had the pleasure of knowing the Baron.) It would be incredible were it not backed by her name.

"Her story is this: The Crown Prince spent two days, during the battle of the Marne, in the Château de Baye, and under his orders the glass cases in the museum were broken open, and a selection made of the most valuable works of art, ranging from coins, jewels, gold and silver plate, to tapestry, pictures, and furniture, and including gifts from the Emperor and Empress of Russia. These were packed up and carried off, with the exception of a few cases left behind in the hurry of the German retreat. He himself, before leaving, trampled on the pictures of the Emperor and Empress that were in the chapel. This act of low brigandage follows close on the outrage by German officers in the Brussels Museum. They took by force the keys of the cases out of the pocket of the Director, and stole old lace and other works of art on exhibition to the public. The unfortunate victim was ultimately packed off to Antwerp, where he arrived safely but without money, which had been seized *en route* by German soldiers. Neither of these outrages can be excused on the ground of their being acts of war. Both show, equally with Louvain and Rheims, the depths to which German civilization has been degraded by the Hohenzollerns and the military caste. The Crown Prince has stained the honour of his House by acting like the lowest camp-follower 'out for booty,' and has identified himself with the wrongs inflicted by the Imperial troops elsewhere on non-combatants.

"When the inevitable reckoning comes, it will be our duty to see that the Crown Prince and his officers be made to return their plunder, and that the whole damage be made good at the expense of the German Govern-

ment; and, further than this, in conjunction with our Allies, to free the German people from their military taskmasters, and the whole civilized world from a repetition in the future of the barbarities of the Mailed Fist."



Art-lovers in this country have drawn up a protest against the vandalism of German soldiers. Copies of this protest have been sent to the Comte de Lalaing, Belgian Minister in London; the American Ambassador, with a humble request that it may be forwarded to the President of the United States; and Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove, art adviser to the Belgian Government. Those who have signed include well-known collectors; Trustees of the British Museum, the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, and the National Galleries of Scotland; the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum; the Directors of the National Gallery, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the National Galleries of Scotland and Ireland; the Keepers of the Wallace Collection and the National Gallery of British Art; Keepers in the British Museum; the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the National Art Collections Fund, and many critics and others prominent in the art world.

The protest is as follows: "The whole civilized world has witnessed with horror the terrible effects of modern warfare on helpless inhabitants of Belgium and France, and on ancient buildings and other works of art which are the abiding monuments of the piety and culture of their ancestors.

"Some of the acts of the invading German army against buildings may be defensible from the military standpoint; but it seems certain from present information that in some signal instances, notably at Louvain and Rheims, this defence cannot hold good against the mass of evidence to the contrary.

"The signatories of this protest claim that they are in no sense a partisan body. Their contention in this matter is that the splendid monuments of the arts of the Middle Ages which have been destroyed or damaged are the inheritance of the whole world, and that it is the duty of all civilized communities to endeavour to preserve them for the benefit and instruction of posterity. While France

and Belgium are individually the poorer from such wanton destruction, the world at large is no less impoverished.

"On these grounds, therefore, we desire to express our strong indignation and abhorrence at the gratuitous destruction of ancient buildings that has marked the invasion of Belgium and France by the German Army, and we wish to enter a protest in the strongest terms against the continuance of so barbarous and reckless a policy. That it is the result of a policy, and not of an accident, is shown by the similarity of the fate of Louvain, Malines, Termonde, Senlis, and finally Rheims.

"Many of us have had the opportunity of showing that our love and respect for art are not bounded by our nationality, but we feel compelled to publish to the world our horror and detestation of the barbarous acts committed by the army that represents a country which has done so much to promote and advance the study of art and its history."

The Committee of the Burlington Fine Arts Club are organizing an Exhibition of Old Embroideries of the Greek Islands and of Turkey, to be held during the winter months of 1914-15, and to be opened, it is hoped, early in November. The Exhibition will be confined to fine and complete examples of those embroidered articles, costumes, bed-tents, bed-spreads, divan-covers, and pillows, which from early times have formed the main decoration of Greek and Græco-Turkish households. The various groups of the Greek Islands, the Northern, the Ionian, Cyclades, as well as Crete, had distinctive styles in embroidery, and it is hoped to show characteristic specimens of the work proper to each group.

The *Morning Post*, September 23, printed the following communication, dated September 22, from its Christiania correspondent: "The Norwegian Scientific Expedition sent to Siberia, under the leadership of M. Olsen, has returned here. The expedition reached the sources of the Yenisei, where the interesting tribe of Sojots, found by an English expedition four years ago, was closely studied. M. Olsen left an important collection of scientific and ethnographic materials in a safe place in

Siberia, and this collection will be brought home after the war. M. Olsen declares that excellent results have been obtained, although the expedition was forced to return a month before it was intended. An illustrated book on the expedition is to be prepared."

It has been decided to continue the two courses of lectures given by Mr. Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., at the museums, and the increasing number of people interested in the architectural treasures both of this country and on the Continent of Europe will thus have an opportunity of studying the enduring results of the artistic building activities of ancient and mediæval times. The lectures on Ancient Architecture are delivered in the lecture-room of the British Museum on Thursdays, 4.30 p.m., and began on October 1. Those attending the lectures have thus the great advantage of visiting directly afterwards the wonderful productions of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, which the lecturer explains and describes.

The lectures on Gothic Architecture in Europe are in the lecture theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum, on Mondays, 5 p.m., and began on October 5. This Museum is rich in exhibits belonging to this period. After the description of a typical Gothic cathedral, with all the evolution of arches, buttresses, and pinnacles, four lectures will be devoted to the wonderful Gothic Cathedrals of France, and nine lectures to our own English Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Colleges, with special lectures on Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London. Full particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 10, Woburn Square, W.C.

Mr. H. P. Kendall kindly sends us a copy of a note on some recently-discovered relics of early man which he read to the Halifax Antiquarian Society some little time ago. He first refers "to a small type of flint implement, which differs wholly from the now well-known 'pygmy flints,' and which are known as 'small blades with battered barbs.'" "I have found," continues Mr. Kendall, "a goodly number of these, and on submitting specimens to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, the well-known authority, of the British Museum, that gentleman kindly in-

forms me that this method of work prevailed in the latter Palæolithic cave period, especially the stage known as Magdalenian. The implements are illustrated in the *British Museum Stone Age Guide*, p. 55, fig. 55.



"Mr. Smith says:

"Specimens are turning up in several parts of the country, and I think the reasonable course is to assign them to the period when they occur so plentifully in France.

"Cave man lived in Yorkshire, and, I suppose, in the open air under a thatch of some sort, or in a pit where there were no limestone caves."

"Going on to describe the implements, Mr. Smith says: 'The back is thick and battered, possibly to rest the forefinger on in cutting with the opposite edge, but the use of these flints is not an important point. Their occurrence, true to type, and their obviously human origin, are the main points, and I congratulate you on getting such good evidence for your district.'

"The local distribution of these flints is wide, for I have found specimens on Rishworth Moor, Midgley Moor, and the moors above Fly Flatts.



"The next discovery belongs to a much later period in human culture, and, so far as this parish is concerned, is unique. In a bare patch of ground on Rishworth Moor, quite undisturbed except for gradual washing away of the peat by the rains of centuries, was found, half buried, a jet button or stud of a particularly rare type. It is, in fact, a stud pure and simple, such as would form the fastening of a garment, be it of skin or some fabric. This find was made on March 28, 1914, and is very good evidence that our local prehistoric man of the Bronze Age had some communication at least with the inhabitants of the East Riding, for this piece of worked jet could have reached Rishworth Moor in no other way.



"In Mr. Mortimer's monumental work on the *Burial Mounds of the East Riding* there are two jet studs illustrated (plate ix.) from the Wharram Percy Group of Barrows, almost

identical with the one under notice; whilst the rarity of the type is accentuated by Mr. Mortimer's reference to another pair (p. 47) in the possession of Mr. Boynton, of Bridlington, a great collector of things prehistoric. Another jet stud, from Fylingdales, Scarborough, slightly larger than our local find, is figured in the *British Museum Bronze Age Guide*, on p. 94. All these examples agree in the fact that there has been no attempt made at ornamentation, as was customary in more advanced forms of dress-fasteners of a later period made from the same material.



"The Rishworth stud has been highly polished on both outer faces, the interior somewhat roughly hollowed out, and what smoothness exists there is due to long and regular wear. It is interesting to note that this little object was found not very far away from where the spindle whorl was found, in 1912, and is further presumptive evidence that both whorl and stud belong to the same period, the Bronze Age. The stud will be deposited in the prehistoric collection of the Bankfield Museum.

"The evidence now obtained from Rishworth Moor points to a conclusion which can no longer be a matter of conjecture or doubt—that is, that from late Palæolithic times to the Age of Bronze this district was inhabited by races who were not mere nomadic tribes. The remains show the varying stages in culture spread over, not a few centuries, but an immense period of time. The flint implements alone tell us the story, and it is surprising how many of our local finds are identical in type and form with those of France."



Mr. R. H. Forster announced at the beginning of October that work on the Corbridge excavations had been completed for the year. "The results obtained," he wrote, "though they include practically nothing of architectural interest, appear to be of considerable importance in their bearing on the history and topography of the Roman town, and the finds of pottery and other small articles have been above the average." The museum, granaries, fountain, etc., have been closed for the winter.

A few miles from Tattershall, between Lincoln and Boston, stands a forlorn building. The monks of Kirkstead, whose abbey has completely vanished, save for one gaunt and slender fragment, built at a few yards' distance a chapel to serve the parish. It is, said the *Architect*, October 9, a gem of Early English architecture, 43½ feet long by 19½ feet wide, with lancet windows and vaulted roof, the walls and vaulting decorated with the most exquisitely carved foliage, and the easternmost boss having a representation of the Lamb and Flag. Here and there distinct traces of the old colouring have been discovered by the careful removal of the lime-wash, and behind the figure of a knight wearing a strange barrel helmet of the thirteenth-century style was found part of a consecration cross on the south wall. Over the west doorway, with its elegant shafts and dog-tooth ornament, is a window of vesica shape, with a graceful arch let into the outer wall on each side.

In 1913 the Rev. John Wakeford, Precentor of Lincoln, became Archdeacon of Stow. The patronage had by long lapse passed to the Crown, and the Archdeacon himself was appointed to the unendowed vicarage. With the assistance of Mr. William Weir, architect, he set to work to cleanse the desecrated building, strengthen its bulging walls, restore the roof to its proper pitch (thus accommodating a vestry, for which the original staircase still exists), and prepare the place for its proper use. When these works were completed the Bishop of Lincoln "reconciled" and rededicated the church, tracing anew the consecration cross, and singing the Liturgy with a choir of priests to Merbecke's setting. The Bishop sketched the history of the Early Renaissance, to which the building owed its chastened beauty; the age of his great predecessors, Hugh and Grosseteste, of St. Francis and the Friars, combining beauty with holiness, love, and knowledge. He traced the rise and fall of these qualities in the Second Renaissance and the German Reformation, the Tractarian Revival, and the more enlightened restoration of the present day.

We take the following Note from *Nature*, September 17: "Since the discovery of well-preserved skeletons of ancestral horses in the

Eocene formations of North America, palæontologists have been anxious to compare the skulls of these specimens with one from the London Clay of Harwich, which was described by Owen in 1858 under the name of *Pliolophus vulpiceps*. This fossil, in association with various limb-bones of the same animal, was obtained by the Vicar of Harwich at that time, the Rev. Richard Bull, who gave portions of the upper and lower jaws and some fragments of limb-bones to the British Museum, but retained the greater part of the specimen. Since then it has been lost to science, but it now appears that all the associated remains have been carefully preserved by the widow of the discoverer exactly as he left them, and they have just been presented by Mrs. Richard Bull to the Geological Department of the British Museum (Natural History). The skull of *Pliolophus*, which still remains unique, is thus again accessible for study and comparison. As pointed out by Mr. R. Lydekker, it is probably referable to a species of *Hyracotherium*."

The city of Cracow, which has come into prominence in the development of the Russian campaign, is a fortified town where many remains of former days are to be seen. There is the old castle of the Polish kings, and close by a cathedral dating from the first part of the fourteenth century, described as a splendid pile, and containing the tombs of several Polish kings and patriots. The Cloth Hall is another quaint old building. The University has hundreds of students, and is one of the oldest in Central Europe. Cracow presents a picturesque appearance, with its many steeples and turrets, and its probable occupation by the Russians will add another notable chapter to its history.

The King has approved the appointment of Dr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., the well-known Pembrokeshire antiquary, to be a member of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales, in succession to the late Sir Edward Anwyl. Dr. Owen is Treasurer of the National Library of Wales, and Chairman of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion.

We are indebted for the following Note to the *Ceylon Observer*, August 8: "The first report

of the late Mr. E. R. Ayrton, the Archæological Commissioner whose tragic death by drowning in Tissamaharama tank in the Southern Province occurred a short time ago, is to hand to-day. The report covers a period of from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, Mr. Ayrton having been appointed Archæological Commissioner on December 8, 1912, though being in acting charge for the previous three months. Until now the publication of the results of the work of this department has been confined to the annual report published as a sessional paper. Of these, the reports for 1908-1911 have been published this year. These reports have not been published with the full drawings; but it is the intention of the Government, after the reports have been brought up to date, to publish all drawings and plans not included in those reports as separate supplements. In future there will be two separate publications—the purely administrative work, and such work as is not truly archæological in its scope, such as the fencing of sites and minor alterations, together with a brief summary of the results of the excavations, which will be published as an annual report; and the result of the excavations, with full photographs and plans, which will be issued as a series of memoirs, similar to those issued by the Archæological Survey of Java. That at least was Mr. Ayrton's intention; but his lamented death may, of course, involve changes in this plan. Guards have been sanctioned for the protection of the ruins at Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Sigiri, and Yapahu, and Mr. Ayrton remarks that this, while curtailing the amount to be spent on excavation, is nevertheless a most necessary step, since with the alarming increase of pilgrims to the sacred places at each festival serious damage is likely to be done to the valuable monuments.

“In detailing his work on inspection tours Mr. Ayrton refers to a journey to the Galapata Vihare, with the Director of the Colombo Museum, which was to ascertain whether it would be possible to obtain a very finely carved granite doorway, which was then lying disused at the Vihare, for the museum. The expedition failed in its object, since the priests intend to re-use the old doorway. Of the R. 5,000 available for the clearing of the

jungle growth on the reservations at Anuradhapura, only R. 3,408 was spent, it having been found that no greater expense is involved in keeping the reservations quite clear of jungle than in letting the undergrowth grow up, and cutting it down once a year, besides being a far better policy from the point of view of the preservation of the ruins.

“The convenience to visitors is apparent, and Mr. Ayrton, had he lived, would doubtless have been the recipient of many congratulations on his success in this direction from visitors, especially those of an archæological turn of mind. A good deal of attention is paid in the report to the excavation work at Anuradhapura, and the ruin known locally as the ‘Elephant Stables’ has been completely excavated, and interesting results have accrued. The local name has long been shown to be quite impossible and there are several other theories connected with the ruin. Among buildings to which dates can be assigned at Anuradhapura, excavated during the past fifteen months, are the building beneath the ‘Ratana Pasada,’ which is ascribed to the second century A.D.; the ‘Ratana Pasada’ (Elephant Stables), end of eighth century A.D.; the ‘Tapovana Monasteries’ (outer circular road palaces), 700-950 A.D.; and ‘Duttagamini’s Tomb,’ twelfth century A.D. No new excavations have been made at Polonnaruwa, the work being confined to the rounding off of the excavations made previously by Mr. Bell. A good deal of restoration work has been done at Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, and Sigiri, while other work includes the demarcation of boundaries, fencing, etc.

“The report includes eighteen finely-reproduced photographic plates depicting various views of the ‘Elephant Stables,’ ‘Duttagamini’s Tomb,’ the outer circular palaces, the pit in the citadel, a statue of Buddha, the Lion staircase at Sigiri, an Arabic inscription (from Puliyañtivu), and Ratnagiri Vehera.”

In a letter to the *Lynn Advertiser* of September 18, Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., of King’s Lynn, wrote: “The churches of the south-eastern portion of Lincolnshire and the Marshland district of Norfolk are well

known to ecclesiologists for their size and beautiful architectural features; among them the chapel of St. Nicholas, Lynn, is perhaps the finest example. This, too, has recently undergone the process of restoration. Though externally there is no distinction between the nave and chancel, yet internally the division was clearly marked, the arrangements of the choir, with its misereres, seats, and woodwork, being absolutely perfect and complete. The contract, of course, had the usual clause that the old work belonged to the contractor. The result of this was that the whole of the beautiful stalls and woodwork were removed, the carving being of a high order, and figuring in several architectural works. The chancel is now uniformly seated throughout. The contractor, however, seems to have been the only person who knew the great value of the portion he removed, and at once entered into negotiation with the authorities of the South Kensington Museum for the sale of it. I understood he was liberally treated. If this is read by contractors, or even by committees, they may be induced to send other memorials from restored churches. These memorials, though torn from the buildings they adorned, may still find a safe and honourable resting-place."



In *Man* for August last, Mr. A. D. Passmore discussed the reason for the absence of large flint implements in Gloucestershire. In this district there is no indigenous flint, and the raw material was probably imported from Wiltshire. In Wiltshire, where flint is common, a man who broke a large axe could afford to throw the pieces away and pick up a fresh lump to replace it. But in Gloucestershire the reverse would be the case, and the pieces would immediately be used up to make arrowheads, scrapers, and the like. At Windmill Hill, near Avebury, Wilts, flakes and pieces of flint which were once obviously parts of axes have been found in great numbers. It has been supposed, in order to explain this fact, that a successful invading race of bronze-using people went round after the conquest smashing up the flint weapons of their victims. This is, he thinks, more probably due to the

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fact that working material of tried value was used in preference to that which was not tried, and the fragments were the waste remaining after the conversion of broken implements into smaller articles. As a parallel, he quotes the case of a repairer of old furniture using an old table-top which bore a peculiar yellow polish, with the result that small pieces bearing this peculiar polish could be picked up in all corners of the workshop.



The skull and antlers of a deer, in perfect preservation, have been discovered on the foreshore of Barmouth by Mr. John Jones, Trawsdir Farm. The skull was embedded in clay, and it took some time to extract. This discovery (says a contemporary) proves that the foreshore was at one time a forest. The skull and antlers are of enormous proportions.



Pending the publication of the official report on the results attained in 1914 in connection with the excavations of the site of Uriconium at Wroxeter, the *Birmingham Post*, September 30, was able to give some particulars of what has been accomplished. "It is to be hoped," wrote the journal, "that next year circumstances will permit of the organization of a number of parties to visit the site, which will become more and more interesting from year to year. Meanwhile the public may be recommended to visit the excellent collection of objects found at Uriconium, which has been tastefully arranged in four cases in the Birmingham Art Gallery by Mr. John Humphreys. An hour or two spent over this collection will whet the appetite for more.

"A new feature added to the site during the present year is the New Museum, which has been erected near the shed in which the finds were previously exhibited. Over 300 coins have so far been unearthed this year; but none of them is of later date than the reign of Theodosius I. Among them is one British coin. Much glassware and pottery have been found, belonging to the four centuries during which the town appears to have been occupied. It is worth notice that the art of the third and fourth centuries shows a marked decadence as compared with

that of the second century, which is represented by pottery beautifully adorned with leaves of ivy, vine, and horse-chestnut, and finely glazed. The later specimens of pottery often resemble the coarsest types found at Pompeii.



"Among architectural features discovered this year may be mentioned the foundations of an amphitheatre. It lay to the north-west of the temple which was unearthed last year, and came down near to the Severn. Thus it was within the city walls, like the amphitheatre at Caerwent, not outside the walls, as at Silchester and Dorchester. The presence of the amphitheatre is quite in accordance with the conception previously formed of the importance of Uriconium in Roman times. Another well has been opened up, completed at the top by magnificent square-headed masonry in perfect condition. Further, the object served by the drain which was discovered last year, running along the street in which the temple stood, has now been ascertained. It is not a true drain, but a conduit, which supplied water for the purpose of flushing the drains proper. The latter ran at right angles to the conduit down to the River Severn. It is very interesting to learn that sanitary arrangements similar to those found at Wells at the present day were employed at Uriconium. The water was led into the conduit from the Bell Brook, which entered the city at its north-east corner and was tapped at its upper point. This watercourse has been traced by Mr. Bushe-Fox, and the discovery of it has given him much pleasure."



The *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund announces that, as a consequence of the war, no serious work of excavation can be attempted for the present.



## The Middlesex River Crane.

By J. TAVENOR-PERRY.



ALTHOUGH the wanderings of the River Crane are wholly confined to the little county of Middlesex, it possesses, to a similar degree, an interest and importance very disproportionate to its size. Were it not for the artificial addition made to its volume in the fifteenth century, it could scarcely have been dignified by a higher title than a stream or brook; indeed, the sum of the many twists and turns from source to mouth is barely twenty miles as the Crane flows, and as the crow flies it is not half that distance. It no doubt obtained its not very distinctive name, as did many of the other rivers and places in the country, from the number of cranes once to be found along its course, the lower part of which was always of a marshy character, spreading out into large pools, surrounded with osiers, reeds, and heavy vegetation, such as the bird loved. An early reference to these pools occurs in a deed of 1300, which particularly mentions the "Babbeworthepool," a beautiful sheet of water still existing, the name of which has been perpetuated in the Babe or Babers Bridge, which now carries the Staines road across the Crane. Although the sides of the river for the greater part of its passage are enclosed in private grounds, from which the public is rigidly excluded, the near neighbourhood of habitations, and, perhaps, the continuous gun-fire of the adjoining camp, varied by occasional explosions among the powder-mills, have long since scared the crane from its original home; but its near cousin, the heron, for which it is frequently mistaken, may often be seen along the main stream; while a number of fortuitous circumstances have preserved its osier-fringed banks, and left it with all the charms of a rural stream scarcely to be expected within a dozen miles of Charing Cross.

Although the crane is generally spoken of as extinct in this country, the expatriation of this picturesque bird from his native land, if indeed it has been inevitably accomplished, is a much more recent event than is generally supposed, and scarcely began before the com-

mencement of the drainage of the great fens. At the end of the seventeenth century large flocks collected in the marsh lands of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire; and the young and eggs of cranes were mentioned at a Court held at Revesby, in the Hundred of Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, as late as 1780. Even to this day an occasional straggler, perhaps wind-driven from some passing flock, is reported to be shot, for as a stranger and foreigner he is abhorrent to the bucolic mind, and experiences but a sorry reception. Like its relative the stork, who in Holland and Germany is welcomed by all classes and carefully protected from injury, it is a migratory bird, crossing in the spring from Africa to northern Europe in vast flocks, and with a regularity so proverbial as to be used by Jeremiah as a simile. On reaching their destinations the flocks break up into pairs, who choose as a place a dry spot in marshy ground for their rough nests, in which are deposited only two eggs. When the young are well able to fly the birds again collect in flocks, now doubled in number, and return to Africa. It may be a matter for sentimental regret that the sky of Middlesex is no longer darkened by the vast flocks of passing cranes, nor the air filled with the sound of their trumpeting, but that we have to accept civilization's substitute in the shadows of the great aeroplanes and the sound of their whirling motors as they circle round Hendon heights.\*

During the mediæval period the lands through which the river flowed were almost entirely in ecclesiastical hands. It rose and ran for the first few miles within the manor of the Archbishops of Canterbury, passing thence to another manor held by the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry. Then onwards for some distance it divided a manor owned by the Cistercians of Thame from one belonging at first to the Knights Templars, and later to the Knights Hospitallers; while for the remainder of its course it bounded or passed through the one time royal manor of Isleworth, with which the Lancastrian Kings endowed the Abbess and Convent of Syon. But at the Dissolution all these manors were alienated from the Church, and now not only is all this land entirely in private hands, but

the Dukes of Northumberland, who by a set of remarkable circumstances have become the owners of the estates of the Ladies of Syon, have also obtained possession of the great water-ways which were executed at the expense of the convent, bringing an overflow from the River Colne to supply the conventual mill-ponds.

By the aid of a fairly large-scale map it is easy to trace the river throughout its course, but the pedestrian who may be desirous to do so, if not provided with the necessary permits to enter private grounds, must be content with the occasional glimpses he may get of it from the numerous bridges or fords by which it is crossed. No bubbling spring actually marks its source, which, like that of many a more important river, is obscure; but the drainage of the porous land around the Headstone Moat collects therein, and this may be regarded as the true river-head. The name of Headstone, or Heggston in its mediæval form, indicates considerable antiquity; while the affix may be taken to refer, as suggested by Mr. Montague Sharpe, to one of the stone boundary-marks of the Roman centuriation of Middlesex, like the one remaining near by at Wealdstone. The first syllable may have affinity with the word *Heargh*, a temple or sacred grove, from which the name of Harrow itself is derived.\*

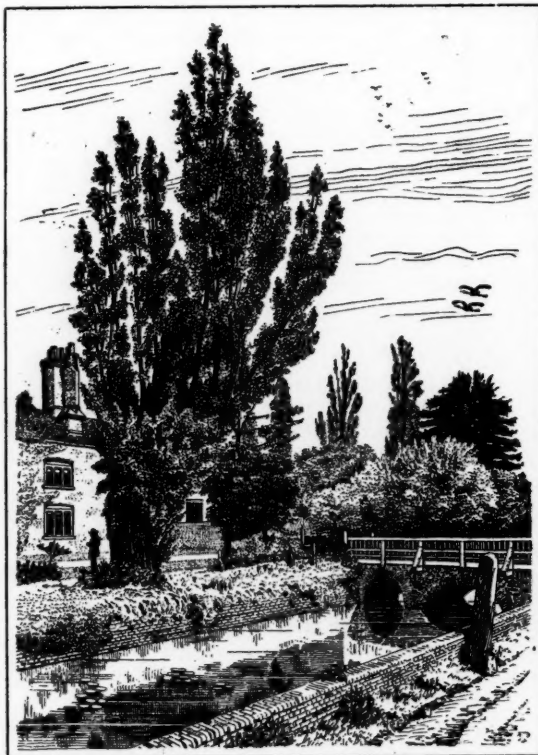
The present manor-house of Headstone Grange, though of very long standing, can scarcely be identified with any, or but a few, of the legends which have been associated with it, such as its having been for a time the residence of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Although Becket was more than once at Harrow, first when he entered the household of Archbishop Theobald, and last in December, 1170, just before his death, when he was staying at a manor-house in Harrow belonging to him, the site of which cannot now be determined, it was not here—for Headstone Grange was not then in possession of the see. Notwithstanding the fact that Archbishop Winchelsea resided in it for a time, it was only purchased and added to his Manor of Harrow by Stratford (1333-1348), the Archbishop who opposed Edward III.'s aggressive wars against France,

\* For the history of the crane see the *Dictionary of Birds*, by Newton and Gadow, 1896.

\* *Memorials of Old Middlesex*. Paper on "Harrow-on-the-Hill," by the Rev. W. Done Bushell, F.S.A.

and whose canopied tomb still graces Canterbury Cathedral. From his time onward, while the manor remained attached to the see, it was the frequent residence of the Archbishops, and in 1368 William Whittesley, who was Archbishop from that year until 1374, dates from the Grange. The story that it was the residence of Cardinal Wolsey when Rector of Harrow breaks down, as his name

Grange; and the house, which is now a farmhouse, has been so altered, modified, and rebuilt, that there are only some scanty fragments of old work left.\* Its historical associations will cling to it, however, while it endures, and in its decadence it still remains a most picturesque object; but its days appear to be numbered. The speculating builders are advancing on it by strides, and, like an



THE CRANE: THE BEGINNING OF IT AT HEADSTONE GRANGE.

does not appear in the list of rectors; and Cranmer's association with it was confined to surrendering it, with the other Harrow manors, to Henry VIII., who gave it to Sir Edward, afterwards Lord North, from whom it passed eventually to the Rushout family, with whom it remains to this day.

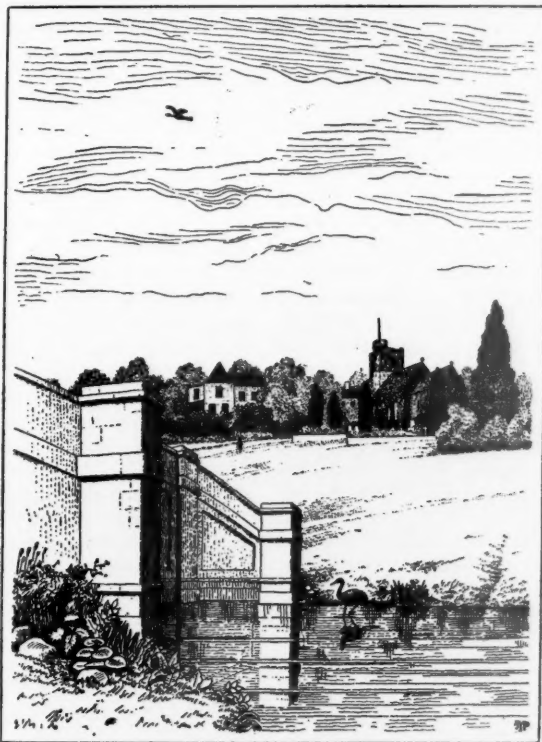
Unless it be the moat itself, there is little that is ancient remaining about Headstone

Grange; and the house, which is now a farmhouse, has been so altered, modified, and rebuilt, that there are only some scanty fragments of old work left.\* Its historical associations will cling to it, however, while it endures, and in its decadence it still remains a most picturesque object; but its days appear to be numbered. The speculating builders are advancing on it by strides, and, like an

\* *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 295. "Heggeston Manor."

Such springs as there are supplying the moat lie on the north-east side of the house towards Kenton, and the little brook issuing from the moat on the other side runs in a south-westerly direction, following a nearly straight course of four or five miles, but lying so low beneath its banks as to be scarcely noticeable; and south of this run two other little brooks, which presently join the main

"Yedding Brook," and it is so called from the hamlet of Yedding Green, through which it flows, a name indicating some antiquity. It is variously spelt Yedding and Yeading, the latter, perhaps, a corruption of Yealding, from the Anglo-Saxon "Eald" and "Ing," signifying an old meadow; but it is more probable that Yedding comes from "Gedda" the name of the founder of the family who dwelt here. It



THE CRANE: DAMMED IN CRANFORD PARK.

stream. These all follow the slight depression—it can scarcely be called a valley—lying between the high ground of Pinner and Ruislip to the north-west, and Harrow and Sudbury hills to the south-east, and they encircle some slight eminences or foot-hills to that of Harrow, known as Down Barn and Bourne Farm Hills.

These united streams are known as the

was a separate manor within the parish of Hayes, which was a peculiar, like Harrow, of Canterbury, and it was held by the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, who had a right of free warren within its limits. The stream through Yedding has turned at right angles to its original direction, and goes on for some four miles south-easterly and south, passing under the Uxbridge road, and then below the

Grand Junction Canal at Bulls Bridge, until it reaches, on the confines of Cranford Park, the full dignity of a river, and continues to be known through the rest of its picturesque course as the River Crane, or sometimes, for reasons we shall presently discover, as the Old River. At this point the road from Hillingdon to Cranford crosses it by one of these fords, locally known as splashes, once common on the river, which in this case is a particularly long one, as it runs in an oblique direction across the stream so as to make the gradients which mount the banks the more easy; and immediately below it enters Cranford Park.

The history of Cranford and its park seems never to have been completely told, although a great many facts in connection with them are known on which it might be based; and it is impossible here to do more than glance at some of these. Although the church retains no feature to which an earlier date than the fifteenth century can be assigned, in its plan it bears indications of an early origin. The aisleless nave and chancel are small, and the square tower is at the west end of the nave, while the church is dedicated to the Saxon saint Dunstan, who was so closely associated with the London Diocese; and these indications, coupled with the fact that there was a priest at Cranford at the time of the Domesday Survey, make it probable that we have in the building the plan, and perhaps in parts the shell, of a pre-Norman structure. At some time subsequent to the Conquest the Manor of Cranford was divided into two parts, which became known as Cranford-St.-John, on the right bank of the river, and Cranford-le-Mote, on the left bank. Of these the latter belonged to the Cistercian monastery of Thame, Oxfordshire, and obtained its distinctive name from the moat which surrounded its now destroyed grange, and is still remaining. It is a rough oblong in shape, measuring between the outer banks about 200 feet by 250 feet; and although the island is now bare, there was a mansion standing upon it, occupied in 1603 by Sir William Fleetwood, receiver of the Court of Wards, the ruins of which were only removed in 1780.

It may be interesting to mention here that there are two other disused moats close adjoining, if not at one time connected with the

Crane, one at Court Place, Northolt, a little to the south of Down Barn Hill, which now overflows into the Grand Junction Canal; and the other at Hanworth Park, just beyond the Powder Mills, and connected with the artificial stream known as the New or Cardinal's River.

The early history of the Manor of Cranford-St.-John is somewhat obscure. It is said to have been given by a John de Cranford\* to the Knights Templars, and this story receives some corroboration from the fact that in the year 1300 the Earl of Cornwall conveyed to the Master of the Temple extensive pasture lands in the immediate vicinity, to which grant we shall refer more particularly later on. At the suppression of the Templars the manor became vested in the Crown, and, according to Hennessey,† one Walter de Sutton was presented to the living by Edward II. Another presentation by Robert de Swalclyve followed this, and the next was made in 1333, when John de Coryingham was presented to the rectory by Roger de Northbury, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who is traditionally associated with the foundation of the Order of the Garter, and who was not only Lord of the Manor of Yedding, but seems at this time to have held that of Cranford-St.-John also. At some subsequent date, and before 1363, the manor had passed into the possession of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem; and it seems probable that it was about this time and in consequence of his connection that the manor became known as that of Cranford-St.-John, although the church which stood within it was dedicated to St. Dunstan.

At the Dissolution the manor was granted to Lord Windsor, and was later acquired by purchase by Sir Roger Aston, Groom of the Bedchamber to James I., who died in 1612, and whose sumptuous monument, much damaged by fire, remains in the church. Lord Hunsdon appears, then, to have bought the manor from the representatives of Sir Roger's family in 1618 for £7,000, and presented it to his daughter Elizabeth, Lady Berkeley, though Hennessey says that James I.

\* *St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society's Transactions*, vol. vi., p. xxiv.

† *Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Londinense*, Rev. G. Hennessey.

had presented the advowson to Lady Berkeley in 1616, and in her family the property has remained ever since.

The manor-house was rebuilt about 1720 by James, third Earl of Berkeley, the Vice-Admiral; but a brick-vaulted undercroft on stone piers, which forms an extensive basement, has been preserved, and belonged to an earlier, though perhaps not much more ancient, edifice. It may be mentioned that, although the house itself presents but few features of interest, it contains a fine gallery of pictures, including family portraits by Daniel Mytens, Peter Lely, Godfrey Kneller, and others. There are also two paintings to be noticed, not for their remarkable beauty, but because of their special interest to all architects and archæologists as examples of the work of Knyff, whose views of English country seats,\* generally engraved by Kip, and taken during the latter half of the seventeenth century, are now of the utmost value as records of many a stately edifice and formal garden now destroyed or damaged. This painter, of whom we know so little, not only travelled throughout this country, as Kip's engravings testify, but also in France, where he produced the two paintings of Fontainebleau and the Seine, hanging at Cranford.

The Crane in its passage through Cranford Park has been treated as an ornamental accessory by the erection of a dam across the lower end, resulting in an extensive sheet of water nearly half a mile long, and crossed in the centre by a handsome bridge, which carries the roadway to the house and church. These works seemed to have followed an enclosure Act obtained for Cranford in 1811, when all the land on the left bank of the river, including the site of Cranford-le-Mote, was taken into the park, and the present lodges were built and the boundary walls which surround it.

\* *English Houses and Gardens*, by Mervyn Macartney.

(To be concluded.)



## Discoveries in Bolivia.



THE following extracts are taken from an article entitled "Ruins of Ancient City in Dense Jungle," by Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, who dates from "La Paz, Bolivia," in the Magazine Supplement of the Galveston, Texas, *Daily News*, August 9: "I am able to give you to-day the story of some wonderful discoveries just made in the heart of the Bolivian Andes. You may have read of the ruined city of Macchu Pichu, found by Dr. Hiram Bingham in the heart of the jungle within four or five days of Cuzco, the capital of the Incas. That is situated in Peru. On the high plateau of Bolivia are the remains of another ancient city not far from La Paz that has been known for generations. Its origin has never been settled, but now out of the ground from under it are coming pottery, relics of gold and copper, and the skeletons of human beings, that lead scientists here to suppose that it was in existence 2,000 years or more before the first stones of the Pyramids were laid.

"This ancient city is known as Tiahuanaco. It is twelve miles from Lake Titicaca, and some of its ruins are within a stone's throw of the railway that goes from Guaqui, the Bolivian port on the lake, to La Paz. I stopped there on my way across the plateau.

"The ruins are scattered over an area equal to about a dozen 160-acre farms. They consist of the remains of massive walls, of terraced mounds, and of the great edifice sometimes called the Temple. The latter building covers 4 acres, and it was made of blocks of black stone 30 inches in thickness. The stones are much like those of the ancient buildings I saw in Cuzco. They were fitted together without mortar, and that so closely that I found it impossible to insert a knife blade between them. The stones are cut with absolute regularity, and we have no modern buildings which are more closely fitted together.

"As it is now, most of the structures of Tiahuanaco have been carried away, and it is only the mighty pillars that are scattered here and there and the cut stones remaining

from the old buildings that indicate the wonders of the past. The temple itself was in the shape of a rectangle, 445 feet long by 388 feet wide. Its outlines are marked by massive blocks of red sandstone, some of which are still erect. They evidently formed the part of a rough wall, and they supported a platform of earth that rose 8 feet above the country surrounding. On the eastern side of this platform was a lower terrace, along the edge of which were great stone pilasters ranging in height from 9 to 14 feet, and in width from 2 to 4 feet. There were ten of these. All except one stand there to-day.

"Near this platform is what Squier called the Palace. I refer to Ephraim George Squier, who went to Peru more than fifty years ago as a special commissioner from the United States, and described these ruins in his book entitled *Incidents of Travel in the Land of the Incas*. When I was in Bolivia fifteen years ago I went over Squier's discoveries with Professor Adolfe Bandolier, who was then working for the New York Museum, and he told me that Squier's deductions were in the main correct. Squier made some excavations under the temple. He heard from the Indians that there were large vaults beneath it, and that an underground passage led from there to Cuzco. He dug under the foundations, but found no vaults nor passage. The discoveries recently made are the work of Dr. Otto Buchtein, the director of the National Museum of La Paz. He has made some wonderful finds in the earth not far from the temple, and in the country about. The museum here is full of them, and the work is still going on. I shall describe his discoveries further on in this letter, giving a talk with Dr. Buchtein.

"The ruins are accessible to all, and some may be seen from the windows of the cars passing through on the way to La Paz. There are remarkable ruins right at the railway-station and in the town that surrounds it. The town consists of mud huts, some of which have doorways made of stone brought from the ruins and set into the walls. I saw Aymara Indians sitting in these stone doorways, and others stooping as they went in and out. The huts are often plastered with mud, and upon the thatched roofs are wooden crosses, showing the religious nature of the

people. The town has a church that has stones of the ancient city in its walls, and in front of the church is a cross on a pedestal made of such stones. There are carved idols on each side of the gateway that leads into the church. They all came from Tiahuanaco, whose people lived 8,000 years ago, and worshipped we know not what.

"The main ruins of Tiahuanaco lie on a broad and level plain, situated about a half-mile south of the railroad. They are scattered over the plain, some of them half buried, and others lying well up out of the tufts of grass and other low plants that cover it. The region is the picture of desolation. The Andes are in plain view, but outside them there is nothing but the mud huts in the distance, and the alpacas, llamas, and sheep, watched by Aymara shepherds, spinning or knitting as they mind their flocks.

"One of the striking features of the ruins is a great doorway cut out of one solid block of stone. This is fitted into the walls of an old cemetery. The block is broken at one corner, but it originally was a great stone slag 18 inches thick, and twice as tall as a man. The doorway that was cut through its centre is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and almost 3 feet in width. The stone above the door is beautifully carved with figures that seem to be Egyptian, and over the doorway is a central figure in high-relief. Some of the figures evidently represent Kings, for each holds a sceptre, and some have crowns on their heads. They have human bodies, feet, and hands.

"Others of the stones are enormous. I saw one 36 feet long and 7 feet thick, and another which is 26 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 6 feet in thickness. Some of the blocks are of sandstone, and others are trachyte, dark in colour and exceedingly hard. The latter are beautifully carved and polished.

"Among the most remarkable features of the ruins are the stone idols, dug out since Squier's time and made to stand upright. Some of these idols are of gigantic size. Their bodies are as big around as a flour barrel, and they are more than 8 feet in height. The faces have thick lips, and the heads are so cut that they would be a delight to the cubists of to-day. They are all angles, even to the eyes, noses, and lips. . . .

"It was in company with Dr. Buchtein

that I went through the museum and examined the objects he has just dug from the ground. The collection is large, covering many tables and filling several rooms. It consists of pottery of all sizes, from vases of three or four gallons down to the little cups the size of half an eggshell. Some of the objects are almost Etruscan in their decoration. Other pieces have hieroglyphics that make one think of Chinese or Japanese characters. Much of the terra-cotta is as fine as porcelain, and, when tapped upon, it gives forth the same sound. The bowls are of the colour of terra-cotta, and there are beautifully-shaped cups, each of which would hold one or two quarts. The collection altogether numbers thousands of pieces, and it has all been excavated in the past two or three months.

"Dr. Buchtein believes that the pottery of his latest excavations dates back to 8,000 years ago, or to more than 6,000 years before Christ. . . .

"The excavations of Dr. Buchtein include many finds of implements of stone, and also some of gold, copper, and bronze. The first belong to the Stone Age, and the latter are said to date before the times of the Incas. As to the pottery, I saw much that seemed to indicate an Egyptian origin. Many of the cups and bowls have the shape of a cat. They made me think of Bubastis, the famous seat of the worship of the cat in the days of the Pharaohs. This ancient city was situated in the Land of Goschen, not far from where Zagazig now stands, and right on the route the Israelites took when they came down into Egypt for corn. Bubastis had many cat goddesses, and its chief goddess was a cat-headed woman. It had a cat cemetery, situated on the west side of the town. This was crammed with cat mummies, many of which had been incased in cat-shaped cases of wood and bronze. I photographed some of the cat-bowls from Tianahuanaco, and their heads are life-like.

"Dr. Buchtein found skeletons of llamas among these cat-pots. He thinks the ancient citizens of Tianahuanaco may have worshipped llamas in connection with the jaguar, which has a head like a cat. Some of the heads are as big as my two fists, the vases being covered with spots like those of a

leopard or jaguar. Other vases show the heads of the condor, the great vulture eagle of the high Andes.

"Among the implements are spoons of terra-cotta and of bone. There are knives of bone, some of which are sharp; and also arrow-points of obsidian. There are also bone rings. There are stone pipes drilled out of a rock as hard as quartz. How the people were able to drill the holes without steel or other metal is unknown.

"All of these finds have come from within 10 feet of the surface of the earth. The soil above where they were found is sand, and Dr. Buchtein says this indicates that the city of Tianahuanaco was for a long time covered with water, and that this was the cause of the wonderful preservation of the articles. Among the discoveries is a large number of skeletons of human beings. The bones were scattered about, and the jawbones were often a yard away from the skulls to which they belonged. While in the museum I saw thirty or forty perfect skulls, which were practically the same as within a few years after the death of their owners, now more than 8,000 years ago. Those skulls are different from any now known. They are of enormous size, and they indicate a race of giants. They slope back from the eyes almost to the crown, reminding one of the flat-head Indians of North America. The jawbones are heavy, and the teeth, after their rest of eighty centuries, are still almost perfect. It seemed strange to look at the grinning molars and to peer into the eyeless sockets of these men of 8,000 years ago.

"Dr. Buchtein says that he found the most of the pottery near the skeletons, and that there were two pots beside each skull of a man or woman, and one pot only beside the skull of a child.

"The skulls of the women had plates of gold upon their foreheads. There are many of the plates in the museum. They are of pure gold, but as thin as paper. Each bears the image of a man, showing that the weaker sex worshipped the stronger 8,000 years before the advent of the militant suffragette. The features of the image are beautifully marked; they look as though the gold-leaf had been pounded or pressed upon a die made for the purpose. They

were probably fastened to the skulls by strings.

"In talking with Manuel Vicente Bolivian, who is now collecting the exhibit this country will have at the San Francisco exposition, I have learned that many of these ancient objects will be taken to the United States and shown there. Dr. Bolivian says that he is in correspondence with the University of Yale as to its sending a scientific expedition here to investigate the ancient civilization of Tiahuanaco and certain other archaeological wonders of the Bolivian plateau. Dr. Buchtein says that many other parts of Bolivia have evidences of prehistoric races, and that the museum will gladly welcome foreigners who wish to investigate them. He thinks, however, that what is found should in whole or in part be given to the National Museum of La Paz.

"The museum has many objects outside those I have described. It has huge stone figures from Tiahuanaco. One head that stands on the floor of the court is more than a yard high, and its eyes are as big around as a dinner plate. The figure is Assyrian in its carving. The doctor thinks it represents the head of a warrior.

"Among the most interesting features of the museum is a large collection of mummies, recently discovered not far from the line of the Arica-La Paz Railroad, which last year was first opened to traffic. They came from near Calocoto, a station about fifteen miles from the road. They are supposed to be the mummies of the Chulpas, who lived before the time of the Incas. Each mummy is enclosed in a basket or bag of fibre, with a window in its side, out of which sticks the head of the mummy. The material of the bag appears to be a pineapple fibre, and it is firm and strong, notwithstanding its great age. The threads are evenly twisted, and each bag is woven to the exact size and shape of the mummy within.

"The mummies were buried in a sitting posture, with their legs so doubled that the heels kicked the thighs and the knees met the chin. The arms were clasped back of the neck. I saw scores of these mummies, and, upon my asking the doctor to be allowed to make some photographs, he aided me in carrying several out into the court. The one

that I most tenderly handled was that of a young woman. She was at least 1,500 years old, but, although she had lost her flesh, her bones were sound and her teeth were as white as snow, and in a far better state than my own. I carried her out of the darkness and sat her down gently on the steps beside me, in the full light of the sun.

"The inhabitants about the region of Tiahuanaco are Aymaras, the race that includes most of the red men of Bolivia. It is different from the Inca, and is supposed to be much older. It is by no means certain, however, that the Aymaras were the original inhabitants of the country, and I am told that the shape of their skulls proves that they were not so.

"The Aymaras have their own stories as to their origin. One of these is that the first people upon earth became so wicked that the gods turned them into stone, and that the idols of Tiahuanaco were the result.


"According to their tradition of the creation, the world was made by the great god Pachacamac, and at first it was beautiful to look upon, and filled with comforts for man. It was ruled, however, by one Khunu, who seems to have been an angel of darkness rather than of light. It was he who brought drouths and cold and other troubles, increasing them from time to time until man became little more than a beast. Then Pachacamac fought the devil Khunu. He spread rains over the earth, causing the deserts to bloom, and he brought forth the sun to warm it. Thereupon the Khunu added to the rains, and the flood came, during which the earth was covered with darkness. The fight went on, but Pachacamac finally conquered, appearing as the sun-god, and covering the world with light. He created another god to aid him, and this god cut down the mountains and made the plateaus. He wiped out the deserts and caused springs to flow forth from the rocks. It was under these gods that man got a fresh start, and eventually rose to be the lords of creation."



## The Technique of Glass-Painting in Mediaeval and Renaissance Times.

BY JOHN A. KNOWLES.

(Concluded from p. 390.)

OMING to later times, I am able to show you a collection of Swiss panes, dating from early sixteenth centuries, and larger photographs of details. You will see that none of this glass has been sent into the kiln, though it has as many as three coats of matt and traced lines, and that the stick-lights pass freely through many coats right down to the bare glass; and, lastly, coming to Peckitt's time (1731-1795), you will see that round the head of this cherub a shadow has been painted, with another upon that, and a matt over all, through which rays of light have been taken with a brush, showing nothing was fired on at the time. The head has certainly been done in oil. Yet, without labouring the point, there is plenty of documentary evidence, from the time of Theophilus, in the various treatises on glass-painting that exist, to show that oil technique was not adopted till it became necessary in painting in coloured enamels, when, the shading of the piece having been carried as far as possible in water, the enamels were applied, very often ground in oil. Theophilus does not say anything about oil. After describing how the glass should be traced, with the enamel ground up with wine or urine, and the first shadows washed on and then modelled, by being brushed up into the darker parts of the drapery, so that the tone will begin faint and end dark, he goes on to say: "When you have made the first shadows in draperies, and they are dry, cover the rest of the glass with a light colour, which should not be so deep as the second tint of the shadow nor so light as the third, but a medium between the two. This being dry, make with the handle of the brush, near the shadows which you first made, fine strokes in every part, so as to leave between these strokes and the first shadows fine strokes of the light colour." This is a very clear account of a well-developed technique of traced lines

and two coats of shading colour, by which four separate tones are obtained besides the solid blacks of the traced lines and the clear glass of the stick-lights, and this without having recourse to oil, either for traced lines or shading.

Eraclius tells us to grind the glass colour with gum, and in 1351 we find from the exchequer accounts of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, that no less than 1 pound of gum arabic was bought from John Madfray for painting the glass windows,\* and in the following year a further quantity of gum arabic was bought. These windows, then, were certainly painted in water technique, nor is there any mention of oil in the manuscript entitled *Segreti Diversi*, called the Marciana MS. of the beginning of the sixteenth century, which directs that the glass colour should be ground on a porphyry stone, "like any other colour," and that you should then "distemper the mixture with gum water, and draw your subject on the glass with this, letting it dry in the shade."

William of Marseilles (1475-1587) mixed his colours with gum, according to Vasari, but his biographer makes no mention of oil; and Walter Gidde (1615) only instructs the use of gum-water. Pierre Le Brun (1635) gives a good account of glass-painting technique in his time, but says nothing of oil; Walpole (c. 1770), in his *Pantologia*, makes no mention of it either, nor do any of the encyclopædias and similar works published at that period, such as *The Laboratory or School of Arts*. If, therefore, by working backwards from present-day methods we are unable to account for the effects produced, we shall have to come to the conclusion that the mediæval craftsmen knew of some method of work which has since become lost to us, and search around amongst the old recipes distributed through the various manuscripts and books which treat of glass painting, to see if we can recover their method of work.

This consisted, as we have seen, in being able to put on traced lines as fine as a hair, and, in Renaissance times at any rate, coat after coat of water-colour, to build up the lights and shades, "badgering" or "stippling" each one out smoothly without fear of re-

\* "Johanni Madfray pro j. libra de Gum arebik emptā pro pictura vitri iijd."

moving anything beneath, and finish the work with all the depth of tone wanted at one fire. It is obvious that, if the colour could be ground in gum with the addition of some chemical which would render the gum, when once dry, insoluble, so that it could not be again dissolved and removed from the glass, this end would be attained. Now, though all the recipes do not mention the addition of gum to the glass colour, Theophilus being a notable instance in this connection, there can be no doubt that it was regularly used, as the very nature of the process depends upon the gum to bind the colour to the glass to just the right extent, neither too strongly nor insufficiently, so that the pigment can be removed without difficulty, and at the same time gradually. Many kinds of gum are indicated in mediæval manuscripts for different arts of painting, such as panel, illuminating, etc.; and in connection with these Theophilus mentions cherry-tree gum, white of egg, fish-glue, and gum arabic. In a manuscript of the fifteenth century in the Ormsby Gore collection there is a typical recipe for preparing white-of-egg gum, which is similar to many more distributed throughout the different treatises in manuscript on mediæval painting: "Take the whytes of xx egges, and make clere gleyre of heme, and thane take a bladder of a beste that is newe slayne, and put therein thy gleyre and knyt faste the bleddere, and honge hit in the sone or overe the fyre, in the smoke xl days, and thane hast thou good gume." This process would evaporate the excess of water from the egg-whites, and leave the albumen in the solid state. Now, all these materials—gum arabic, white of egg, and fish-glue—are nitrogenous compounds, and susceptible of coagulation; hence their property of being rendered insoluble, and converted into a substance which is virtually leather.

There are many ways in which this coagulation may be effected. In the case of white of egg, if, before it is properly dry, a colour which has been mixed with it, and spread upon a surface for painting on, be heated to a temperature of 70° C., it cannot be again dissolved in water, having been converted into the insoluble form. This change has been taken advantage of in tempera painting, where the powdered pigments ground up in

yolk of egg can be made to cohere, and also adhere to the ground, and after being exposed to the fire or the heat of the sun are rendered insoluble and irremovable by succeeding coats of pigment. The same result can be produced by the addition, to the pigment ground up with gum, of some substance which, by its tanning action, converts the gum into the coagulate and insoluble form. Many compounds can be used to produce this effect, but in stained-glass work, where the adhesive or binder most commonly used is gum arabic or senegal, the handiest is vinegar; but, under favourable circumstances, urine, which has an acid reaction—and until about 1750 was the chief source from which the phosphates of soda and ammonia were obtained, and within living memory was largely used in Bradford and the West Riding of Yorkshire in dyeing woollen stuffs—will produce the same effect. There is ample documentary evidence to show that, from the earliest times to almost the present day, such a process of rendering the colour ground with gum, with which the outlines and first coats of shading colour were painted on the glass, insoluble, so that the succeeding coats could not remove them, was well understood and commonly used; and in many other of the arts, besides that of glass-painting, the property which nitrogenous compounds have of being coagulated, and so hardened as to become as hard as leather, was made use of.

The Bolognese MS. gives a recipe for making the imitation amber beads we discussed before—by boiling albumen in vinegar till it becomes as hard as is necessary, showing the process of toughening, and at the same time rendering the albumen insoluble, was well understood and generally practised.

Theophilus put three coats of colour on his glass, and instructed the glass-painter to grind the ingredients we considered before, copper and iron oxide and flux, "together on the same stone very carefully with wine or urine." The wine, if it were an acid rather than a sweet wine, or "sac," as it was called, would produce the same result, as wine, in common with all solutions containing alcohol, when exposed to the air, gradually becomes oxidized or turned sour, being converted into acetic acid or vinegar. And

this was the general method of making vinegar before the modern process was introduced, where it is obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. The following recipe from the thirteenth-century manuscript of Petrus de S. Audemar shows how well the mediæval craftsmen understood and made use of this in the different arts:

"*How to make Vinegar.*—Take good wine or wine as sour as you can get it, and put it into a jar not entirely closed, in order that it may feel the changes of the air, which cause it to turn sour, and let it acidify by exposing it to the sun."

Theophilus then instructed that the enamel should be ground on the slab with wine or urine, in order that, when painted on the glass, the acid would convert the gum with which the enamel would be mixed into the coagulate or insoluble form, so that the outlines would not be washed up by succeeding coats of water-colour.

Pierre Le Brun, who wrote in 1635, gives a very complete account of glass-painting. He says: "To make good black for drawing the outlines on the pieces of glass, you must take equal parts of scales of iron and rocaïlle, and grind them on a copper plate for five hours with a little urine. The glass being dry, you must have a pencil with a brush at each end, which is used for washing and shading the figures. Observe that the under-coat of colours must be dry before laying on more colour. The secret of this kind of painting consists in making the black properly. It is said the addition of a little urine does everything when it is neither in too great nor too small quantity."

Felibien, in his *Principes de l'Architecture* (third edition, Paris, 1699), says the outlines are to be painted with the black enamel mixed with gum, and then allowed to dry for two days. "A wash is then to be applied to them, made of six or seven drops of gum arabic mixed with six or seven drops of urine, and as much black as necessary . . . after which the work is to be permitted to rest for two more days."

Walpole gives directions which evidently date back long before his time, and which have been copied into many books and encyclopædias, so that it is difficult to trace the origin of the source of the information

given. He tells us that the glass-painters "copy or transfer this design [*i.e.*, the cartoon] upon the glass with the black colour diluted with gum water. . . . When these strokes [*i.e.*, the traced lines] are well dried, which will happen in about two days, the work being only in black and white, they give a slight wash over with urine, gum arabic, and a little black, and repeat it several times, according as the shades are required to be heightened—with this precaution, never to apply a new wash till the former is sufficiently dried." The *Laboratory or School of Arts*, 1755, gives several recipes for glass colours, and directs that the operator shall "grind them with good vinegar to an impalpable powder," and "dilute all colours with gum-water"; and again instructs that some colours shall be ground "first with vinegar very fine, and then with brandy."

I hope the foregoing remarks will fully explain how the glass-paintings of mediæval and Renaissance times were produced, and in the painted glass which remains to us today we can see the development of the technique onwards; from the bold traced lines of Theophilus' time, through the Perpendicular period, where the lines, fine as a hair, in the portraits of donors and saints, have remained clear and sharp whilst the artist worked over them with his shading colour, down to those masterpieces of technique in Swiss panes and cabinet glass-paintings of the seventeenth century, the admiration and envy of all good craftsmen, so skilful are they, where, in minute space, the artist, having all the resources of a highly-developed technique at his command, and after building up the shadows with three or more shading coats to the point where they might almost appear heavy, whips out lights with his needle through traced lines and matts innumerable, and gives his work life.

I have prepared a slide to show how these later glass-paintings were done, and a duplicate to pass round for your closer inspection. You will notice, by turning this piece over, that it has not been fired on, but only covered with a glass for its protection; also that the outlines have been put on with black outline colour, so that they can be more easily distinguished from the three succeeding coats of shading colour, which is the

regular red oxide, and in order that you will be better able to see that the shading has been put *over* the traced lines. The two rows of traced lines were done first—one row perfectly black, the other "semi" or transparent. The stripe of shading colour marked 1 was then put on, covering a third of the glass, and the stick-lights taken out. Another band of shading colour was then painted on, and brushed out smoothly with the badger-hair softener, covering the first band and two-thirds of the glass, and marked 2, and more lights taken out; and lastly a matt was placed over all, leaving a strip of bare glass down the left-hand side, and a stick-light taken out through all three coats and the traced lines.

The next slide shows the practical application of this method, and illustrates how detail was obtained in the deepest shadows. The subject is a simple little landscape, of foreground, middle, and far distance and sky, which has been painted four times over on four pieces of glass, each one being carried a stage farther than the preceding one. The artist having traced his work, he then covered the parts of the design where the deepest shadows were wanted, and, when the matt was dry, with his quills and scrubs modelled the shadows, and cleared away the matt where it was not wanted on the higher lights. Another matt was then placed over this, covering all but the lightest parts, where the most delicate shades were required, and this modelled in turn. Lastly, over the whole piece of glass a thin matt was placed, and gently smoothed out with the badger-hair softening brush. Out of this matt the clouds and highest lights were taken, and the enamels, if required for obtaining colour, were put on in oil, some on the front, and others on the back. There is every reason to believe that these were often laid on in oil, as they generally show a "staddled" effect, the enamel tending to collect round a point, such as a particle of enamel less finely ground; beside which the edge of the enamel colour, where it has been cleared away with the point of the stick from the parts where it was not wanted, shows a "gummy" edge, the enamel piling up to form a ridge, caused by the fat-oil used as a binder, on account of its sticky nature, pre-

venting the pigment falling away in powder and giving a clean and sharp line, as is the case when a stick-light is taken out of a water matt.

There is very little more to say. If our modern technique differs from the ancient, the difference is one of method and not of aim, and in Art there is no such thing as only *one* way—all ways are right if rightly used; and the artist who, striving to do something worthy—and whilst studying as closely as he can the achievements in design and technique of the past—is not at the same time neglectful of the added power which the resources of modern science give him, cannot go far wrong. I cannot conclude this paper without expressing my indebtedness and thanks to my father, Mr. J. W. Knowles, of York, for encouragement in the work which the preparation of it has involved; to Mr. Noël Heaton for many kindly criticisms and suggestions; to the Rev. Canon Fowler, of Durham, for correcting the manuscript; and to Mr. Langwell, of the York Glass Company, for much trouble in conducting many experiments in coloured glasses from the old recipes, which his experience and knowledge enabled him to carry out successfully.



### The Parish Register, Dunton-Waylett, Essex.

BY THE REV. B. HALE WORTHAM, RECTOR.

**D**UNTON-WAYLETT, a very small parish as to population—in fact one of the smallest in Essex—is one of the twenty-three or twenty-four—out of the four or five hundred parishes in the county—possessing a Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials going back to 1538. In the returns of 1830-1833 it is stated that there were three books of registers, one of which appears since to have been lost. It is with the earliest, containing entries from 1538-1798, that I propose to deal.

This book measures about 15 inches by 6½ inches. The pages are in parchment, and the

book is in the original binding, a soft parchment cover. The entries throughout are legible and well preserved, especially those of the

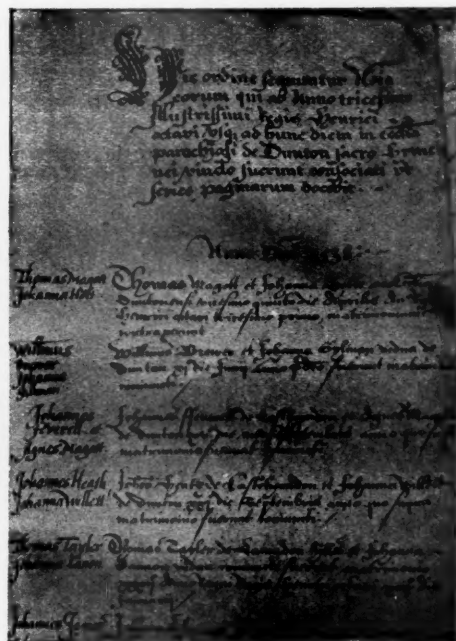


FIG. 1.

earlier part, of which facsimiles are given of the first pages of the marriages (Fig. 1) and the burials (Fig. 2). The book is described by one of my predecessors as "mouldy, old-fashioned, and worthless," and by another "almost illegible from neglect," to neither of which descriptions it in any way answers.

The first items in the book consist of the baptisms from 1538-1798, occupying twenty-one pages. These are followed by the marriages, the entries for which close in 1753. Burials occupy the third division, the last entry being in 1798.

From 1538-1598 the entries are all in one handwriting, of which specimens are annexed. This fixes the date of the book, which was evidently procured in conformity with an Order of Convocation in 1597, directing the more careful keeping of the parish registers,

and that copies of existing registers on paper were to be made on parchment. The writing was the work of a professional scribe, and is very regular and symmetrical, as the facsimiles show. No doubt inspection of the one or two parish registers in the immediate neighbourhood would show the same hand. The facsimile of the Parish Register of Dunwich, Suffolk, given in Dr. Cox's interesting account of the *Parish Registers of England* is so exactly similar to the writing in the registers at Dunton-Waylett, that it might seem as if the scribe had travelled about the Eastern Counties copying the registers for the Rector and churchwardens. To these entries are no signatures of Rector or churchwardens. For the first hundred years the entries are in Latin (or quasi-Latin), after which they are kept in English for thirty-two or thirty-three years,

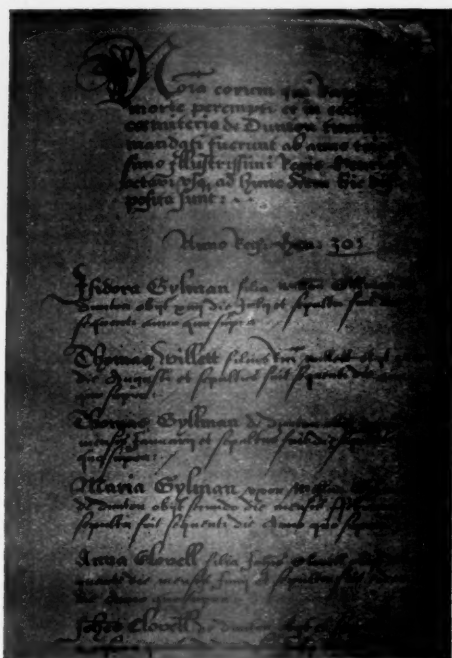


FIG. 2.

then again in Latin. These later entries are mostly signed by the Rector, or by the curate (as non-residence seems to have been

the fashion), and by the "Guard"—i.e., churchwarden.

There are a few pages of briefs at the end of the entries, but of no special interest or importance, and none of the entries bearing upon the life of the time that are so often found in registers. On the last page, dated May 1, 1612, is an elaborate apology of one of the parishioners for libelling another. It is written in the hand of the Rector, one "William Kettell," who had been (or perhaps still was) a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, the patrons of the living; while most of the witnesses—consisting, I presume, of the culprit's fellow-parishioners—are content to set their marks.

It is a curious fact that the marriages, baptisms, and burials were far more numerous in the sixteenth century than at the present time. For the ten years between 1538-1548 the average per year is—Marriages, 1'8; baptisms, 3'7; Burials, 3'5. In the course of the last ten years the averages have been—Marriages, 0'7; baptisms, 2'3; burials, 0'6.

How this is to be accounted for I know not. It seems very improbable that the parish could even have had more inhabitants than it has at present, a population consisting of something like 130 inhabitants.



## The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 188.)

**T**HE *Caveac Tavern*, Spread Eagle Court, Finch Lane. See *Notes and Queries* of August 10, 1907, p. 116, and August 24, p. 153.

The *Centurion*, No. 1, Deptford Broadway, was probably set up by some old sea-dog who had served with the gallant Anson. There is another at Whitstable, which is, with equal probability, of like origin. The figure-head of the *Centurion*, the flagship of Commodore Anson in his celebrated voyage round the world, 1740-1743, a huge lion, long stood as an honoured relic in the

Anson Ward of Greenwich Hospital. In 1870 it was removed to the playground of the Hospital School, but its decay was more rapid in the open air, and it fell to pieces in 1873.\* Whether the "*Centurion's Lion*" set up in the eighteenth century by an innkeeper at Goodwood was afterwards removed to Greenwich, or whether it was a copy of the original, one cannot say.† The following movement of the *Centurion* is recorded in 1756: "Portsmouth, Dec. 18. The *Centurion*, Capt. Mantell, is sailed from Spithead to Plymouth for want of Room to refit and clean here."‡ This was the year in which Lord Anson retired from his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty. Also in the same year appeared the following announcements:

"This Day was published,  
Never before printed,

In SEVEN VOLUMES, TWELVES,

A COMPENDIUM of Authentic and Entertaining VOYAGES . . . Discoveries of Columbus . . . to the . . . Voyage of Lord Anson in 1744, etc."§

AND:

"In ONE Large VOLUME QUARTO, Printed on Royal Paper, and illustrated with forty-two Copper-Plates, Price neatly bound One Guinea, the Ninth Edition of

A VOYAGE round the WORLD, in the Year 1740-1-2-3-4; by GEORGE ANSON Esq. now Lord ANSON. . . . Compiled from his Papers and Materials. By RICHARD WALTER, M.A. Chaplain of his Majestys Ship the *Centurion* in that Expedition. . . ."

*The Chair*.—See the "Two Chairmen"; the "Griffin and Chair"; "The Three Chairs."

*The Chair*—i.e., the Sedan Chair, was the sign of the famous Chippendale; but in the profusion of latter-day literature relating to him and his works I do not think it has ever been noted as being No. 60, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross. It was sometimes, but rarely, I think, known as the "Sedan,"

\* See the *Leisure Hour*, October, 1890.

† *History of Signboards*.

‡ *Whitehall Evening Post*, January 23, 1756.

§ *Ibid.*, May 8. || *Ibid.*, November 22.

and more often as the "Chair," or, as the vehicle was also called, the "Covered Chair."\* Chippendale appears to have not only made this popular conveyance (one good point, at least, in its favour having been that there was nothing about it of the hustling character of the motor-cab), but to have upholstered it to boot, for in the advertisement of his second edition of *The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Directory* he desires "All Commissions for Household Furniture, or Drawing thereof, to be sent to the Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse at the Chair in St. Martin's Lane," his colleague at the time (1756) being J. Rannie.† J. T. Smith, the author of the fine work entitled *Antiquities of London and its Environs*, prophesied the return of the public taste to Chippendale. Chippendale's extensive premises, No. 60 in the Lane, were, in Smith's time, occupied by a Mr. Stutely, builder.

The Chandos Tavern, 28, St. Martin's Lane, at the north-western corner of Chandos Street, was evidently so named, like the Street, after George Brydges, Lord Chandos, a third cousin of the William Brydges, Lord Chandos, the "magnificent" owner of "Canons."‡ Between Chandos Street and St. Martin's Church, and leading into Church Lane, was Moor's Yard,§ a space of ground which, tradition has it, was in early times a place of execution for malefactors. The turnpike house mentioned by the Bishop of Rochester was stated by many of the oldest inhabitants in the time of J. T. Smith, the antiquary, to have been removed, owing to a compromise which the Earl of Salisbury effected with the parish, on account of its being deemed so great a nuisance to the Earl, whose house stood nearly opposite.||

So that the Chandos Tavern, which appears to have succeeded Pullen's wine-

vaults, is thought to occupy the scene of this turnpike, opposite to the shop of Meriade Gibus, the inventor of the opera-hat, who has, however, been succeeded by a Mr. Cuthbertson; albeit the original name is retained, with an example to be seen within of the original Gibus hat.

The *Charing Cross* was, says the *History of Signboards*, "a shop in that locality where they sold canaries in 1699." It is somewhat inaccurately so described, however, for it was certainly a coffee-house, though canaries may have been sold there. It was especially remarkable as a resort of curiosity-mongers. In 1699 there was born a child, afterwards exhibited at the sign of Charing Cross, at Charing Cross, with but one body and two heads. Notice was also given to "Admirers of Curiosities," that at the Charing Cross Coffee-House, in the corner of Spring Gardens, there was "arrived from France a Man Six-and-Forty Years old, One Foot Nine Inches high, yet fathoms Six Foot Five Inches with his Arms. He walks naturally upon his Hands, raising his Body One Foot Four Inches off the Ground; Jumps upon a Table near Three Foot high with one Hand, and leaps off without making use of anything but his Hands, or letting his Body touch the ground. He shews some Part of Military Exercise on his Hands, as well as if he stood upon his Legs. He will go to any gentleman's house if required."\*

"Mrs. Ebeall who kept the Charing Cross Coffee-house, the corner of Spring Gardens, leading to the Park, now keeps the Bell Tavern or New Crown Bagnio, the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, near the Church. . . . Bathing, Sweeting, and Cupping at the lowest Prices, also good Attendance and neat Wines, &c."†

*Charles the First's Head*, No. 68, Old Bailey, was where Jonathan Wild, thief and thief-taker, lived in the eighteenth century. It was the second door south of Ship Court.

The *Chaucer's Head* was a sign hung out by Samuel Baker, bookseller in Russell Street, Covent Garden. Whether this was the shop taken by the celebrated Tom Davies in 1762 does not quite appear; but Baker was

\* *Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair*, by Henry Morley (Warne), p. 249.

† *Daily Advertiser*, November 7. 1741.

\* The sign of the "Three Chairs," in St. Paul's Churchyard is also spoken of as the "Three Covered Chairs" (*Daily Advertiser*, December 21, 1741).

† A copy of this second edition was sold in 1894 for £18 18s., and another was advertised for sale in 1896 for £12 12s. The above announcement occurs in the *Whitehall Evening Post*, December 4, 1756.

‡ See the *Athenæum*, February 3, 1906.

§ See R. Horwood's *Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster*, 1799.

|| J. T. Smith, *Nollekens and his Times*, vol. ii., p. 237.

certainly at the Chaucer's Head in Russell Street from 1741 till 1751. In 1742 he advertises as follows:

"This Day is publish'd,

A Catalogue of a very large Collection of Books, containing several Libraries and Parcels lately purchas'd; consisting of upwards of five thousand Volumes, in all Parts of polite Literature, with some Italian and Spanish.

Which will begin to be sold cheap, the lowest Price being mark'd to each Book, on Thursday the 15th instant,

At SAMUEL BAKER'S, Bookseller,  
At Chaucer's Head, Russell Street, Covent Garden.

Catalogues to be had gratis at Mr. Strahan's, in Cornhill; Mr. Osborn's in Paternoster Row; Nando's Coffee-House, Temple Bar; Mr. Merrill's, at Cambridge; Mrs. Fletcher's, at Oxford; and at the Place of Sale; where may be had ready Money for any Library or Parcel of Books.

Note, The Prices are printed in the Catalogue."\*

With Will's and Tom's coffee-houses on the north side of the street, and Button's on the south side, the Chaucer's Head could, no doubt, count on a representative and distinguished attendance at its book-auctions. In 1751 Baker advertises for sale the library of Henry Wise, Esq., of Brumpton Park, "in which are a great Number of Books of Natural History and Botany."† He was for many years distinguished as an eminent bookseller, and published several good catalogues of books, at marked price, between the years 1757 and 1777. He was also very famous as an auctioneer of books, a quality in which he was at least equalled, if not excelled, by Mr. George Leigh, many years his partner in York Street, and by his great nephew, Mr. Samuel Sotheby, afterwards partner with Leigh in the Strand. Baker retired from business a few years before his death to a delightful villa which he built at Woodford Bridge, near Chigwell, in Essex.

\* *Daily Advertiser*, April 6, 1742.

† See the *London Daily Advertiser*, July 24, 1751.

He died in 1778, and left his property to his nephew, Mr. John Sotheby.\*

*The Checker.* "A BRIEF DISCOURSE OF WARRE: with his opinion concerning some parts of the Martiall Discipline, newly perused, by Sir Roger Williams. Sm. 4to Imprinted at London by Thomas Orwin, dwelling in Paternoster Row, over against the Signe of the Checker, 1590."

(This exceedingly rare and interesting book is said to have been the cause of finally putting an end to the use of the long-bow in the English service.)

At the *Cheeseknife*, in Creed Lane, Thomas Newbery, cheesemonger, in 1669, issued a halfpenny token.

The *Chelsea Waterworks* was the sign of a tavern in Bridge Row, Pimlico. This Bridge Row was a continuation south of what was formerly known as Belgrave Terrace, extending to Kemp's Row, opposite Ranelagh Walk.† The first engine-house was erected near the waterside, adjoining Ranelagh, and was constructed out of the materials of the old church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which was pulled down in 1721. The Chelsea Waterworks Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the month of March, 1723, by the name of the Governor and Company of the Chelsea Waterworks.‡ But there were waterworks at Chelsea more than half a century before this, for Evelyn in his *Diary* notes that he "made Lord Cheney a visit at Chelsea, and saw those ingenious water-works invented by Mr. Winstanley [architect of the Eddystone Light-house], wherein were some things very surprising and extraordinary." The site of the (1723) "incorporated" works was between the Commercial Road (which runs east from the southern end of the barracks in Bridge Road) and the riverside. Both the Bun House and the Waterworks are, however, outside the parish boundary, and *Chelsea only in name*.§ The site of the works is now occupied by the Company's offices, but I do not think any Chelsea historian has noted

\* Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, 1812, vol. iii., pp. 161, 162.

† Lockie and Elmes's *Topographical Dictionaries*.

‡ No. 5 of *Boydell's Views* is a curious engraving of the works as they appeared in 1752. There is also an illustration in *Old and New London*.

§ Reginald Blunt's *Chelsea*, 1900, p. 142.

the fact of the offices having been, in the eighteenth century, in Charles Street, St. James's Square :

"OFFICE OF CHELSEA WATER-WORKS,  
"CHARLES STREET,  
"ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,  
"March 11, 1741.

"NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Court of the Governor and Company of Chelsea Water-Works, for the election of a Governor, Deputy-Governor and Directors, for the ensuing Year 1742, will be holden at this Office on Friday the 2d. of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, pursuant to a Resolution of a General Court held this Day; on which Occasion the Transfer-Book of the said Company will be shut from Thursday the 18th instant, to Saturday the 3d. of April next, both inclusive: And that the Accounts relating to the Company's Affairs, which were laid before the General Court this Day held, are to lie in the Office to be perused, inspected and copied, by any of the Proprietors, from Nine till One O'clock every Day (Sundays excepted) till the meeting of the said Court of Election."\*

If there is one sign more than another (with the exception of the Crooked Billet), of which it may be said that there is no exact certainty as to its origin, it is the *Chequer* or *Chequers*. Three or four plausible explanations† are given, which will be found in Brand's *Antiquities*, edited by Sir Henry Ellis (Bohn, 1854), vol. ii., pp. 353-355; and the *History of Signboards* adds somewhat to the confusion by producing another, advanced by Dr. Lardner in his *Arithmetic*, p. 44. See also Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 454, etc. At least two of these theories were considerably disturbed when Sir W. Hamilton presented the Society of Antiquaries with a view of a street in Pompeii, in which it was found that shops with the sign of the Chequers were common among the Romans.

George Selwyn expressed his astonishment how antiquaries could be at any loss to dis-

cover why draughts were an appropriate emblem for drinking-houses.

Saith Taylor, the Water Poet: "The carriers from Blunville in Dorsetshire doe lodge at the Chequer nr Charing Crosse."\* If by this spelling Blandford be meant, no doubt the carriers brought with them to London the shirt-buttons and thread in which, especially the former, the town had an extensive trade. It was also famous, at one time, for its point-lace, which sold for £30 a yard. This Chequer Inn stood exactly opposite to the Strand front of Northumberland House, a little west of the old entrance to St. Martin's Lane. It was, however, probably older than the Lane itself—i.e., than the Lane as an inhabited street, for in the *Calendar of State Papers*, under the date December 27, 1555, the Chequers is described as being "without Temple Bar." This would be quite enough direction in those days by which to find it, and I do not know of any other Chequers between Temple Bar and Charing Cross. It is also probable that this Chequer Inn, as it is sometimes spelt, is identical with that which Hogarth supplies as a background for his first plate of the *Harlot's Progress*, where a young country girl is just being launched upon the town from the York stage-waggon which stands by. In the clutches of the woman who receives her with smiles, she begins her career of wretchedness to end in a premature death.†

There was a *Chequers* Inn in Holborn, where the carriers from Walsingham in Norfolk lodged. Also those from "Saffron Market in Norfolk" (?).‡ This was probably identical with the Chequer Inn which stood formerly at the corner of Leather Lane, as the following announcement shows :

"To be Lett, and enter'd upon immediately,

A Good accustom'd Inn, known by the Name of the *Chequer* Inn, the Corner of Leather-Lane in Holborn, with a com-

\* *Carriers' Cosmographie*.

† See *The Story of Charing Cross*, by J. H. MacMichael, 1906, p. 60. The Golden Cross, close by where the Chequers stood, was, long after the latter disappeared, one of the inns at which the "High Flyer" coach from York stopped (Cary's *Book of Roads*). The White Horse, Fetter Lane, was another.

‡ See *Carriers' Cosmographie*.

\* *Daily Advertiser*, March 15, 1741 (or 1742); and December 21, 1741.

† It may be thought worthy of note that in the *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic Series) the Royal Exchequer is frequently alluded to as the "Chequers."

modious Riding-Ground, and good Stabling for thirty Horses.

For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Robert Earle, at the Black Fryar in Black-Fryars; or of Mr. Sylvas, in Union-Court, opposite the Pay-Office in Broad-Street.\*

The former prevalence of this ancient sign is indicated in the fact of no fewer than eight *Chequer* Courts and Alleys being described in Lockie's *Topography of London* (1810). In 1831, according to Elmes's *Topographical Dictionary*, there were but five; while the *Post Office Directory* of 1888 gives only one, a Court in Upper Whitecross Street, and two *Chequer* taverns, one in Duke Street, St. James's, and another in Worship Street. There are tokens extant of the *Chequers* in Long Ditch, Westminster, in Fetter Lane, and in Southwark. A manuscript list of tokens in the possession of Sir Peter Thompson, 1747, notices one relating "JOHN BYBEE, at the *Chequer* in the field; on the reverse, IN SOUTHWARKE, 1664, I. I. B." In Shakerley Marmion's *Fine Companion*, 1633, 4to, is noticed "a waterman's widow at the sign of the red lattice in Southwark."† Cf. "The Green Lattice," and the "Red Lattice."

The *Chequer*—see also the "Checker."

The *Chequer*, Lambeth. Near Calcotts Alley, High Street, Lambeth, was an ancient inn for which in 1454 a licence was granted to its landlord, John Calcot, to have an Oratory in his house, and a chaplain for the use of his family and his guests, as long as his house should continue decent and respectable, and adapted to the celebration of divine service.‡

\* *Daily Advertiser*, May 28, 1742.

† See Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, Nos. 454, 760, and 1040. In the *Creed Collection of Tavern Signs* (uncatalogued, British Museum Library) are three illustrations of the Southwark "Chequers" (vol. v.), where will also be found an account of the Chequers at Lambeth, and of that in Newgate Street associated with Jack Sheppard. For Chequer Alley in Islington, see Tomlin's *Perambulation of Islington*, 1858, p. 5. There was also a Chequer Court in Old Street, St. Luke's. See advertisement, *Daily Advertiser*, March 20, 1742, relating to "Several new-built Brick Houses" for sale. The Chequers in Abingdon Street, Westminster, is mentioned in *Old and New London*. *Tavern Anecdotes* refers to one in Chequer Yard (1825), and vide *Notes and Queries*, December 17, 1892.

‡ Lysons, quoted in Thomas Allen's *History of Lambeth*, 1827, p. 343.

*Checkers*. From the Checkers Inn, in Newgate Street, visitors were invited to attend the funeral of the notorious Jack Sheppard.\*

*Chequers*, Southwark. In an old print of this inn, dedicated to Thomas Adderley, Esq., "a promoter of Topographical research," one side of the building was occupied by Mr. Anderton, a confectioner, and the other "by Wallis (now of London Bridge Foot) previously by Baxter (sign of the Chequers)." There are two other smaller prints, but not one of the three bears a date.† A "Checquer" in Paternoster Row is mentioned in 1587.‡

There was formerly a *Cherry-Tree* in Bowling Green Lane, Clerkenwell, so named from the number of cherry-trees which grew there.§ Writing in 1866, Mr. Larwood says that these trees grew in the grounds "as late as thirty or forty years ago" . . . "in our younger days this house was the resort of the fast men of Clerkenwell; its bowling-green gave its name to the alley in which the house stood."

Cherry-trees and bowling-greens seem to have run together in harness. The following is an advertisement of 1742:

"A Good Green-Keeper is wanted at the Cherry Garden Bowling Green, Rotherhith."||

Cherry Garden Stairs mark the site of this tavern, a place of entertainment mentioned by the ubiquitous Pepys in his *Diary*:

"June 15, 1664.—To Greenwich . . . and so to the Cherry Garden, and then by water, singing finely to the Bridge, and there landed; and so took boat again, and to Somerset House."

This place no longer exists, and at the stairs is a landing-pier for steamers.

The *Cherry-Tree* in Plumbtree Street was a sign which flourished in the once frugiferous campaign of Seven Dials:

\* Vide Sotheby's *Catalogue of Jeremiah Mill's Collection*, sold 1843. Creed, in his *Collection of Tavern Signs*, says: "I saw the card (or bill) of invitation, and I think the lot, which contained other curious bills and cards of the time, was bought by Colnaghi's for a considerable sum."

† *Creed Collection of Tavern Signs*, vol. iv.

‡ *London Topographical Record*, 1906, vol. iii., p. 155.

§ *Tavern Anecdotes*, 1825.

|| *Daily Advertiser*, April 22 and July 8, 1742.

"Lost on Saturday the 6th instant, a little Dun-Colour Harlequin Bitch, with her Ears cut close, full of little black Spots, a broad Patch on one Hip, Feet like a Hare, and white Claws. Whoever brings her to the Cherry-Tree in Plumbtree Street, near Broad St. Giles's, shall have Half-a-Crown Reward."\*

Judging from the numerous Cherry Gardens and Cherry-Trees in London, this fruit tree is probably of very ancient use in its casual adoption as a distinguishing house-sign, perhaps dating from Roman times, when the children of the Roman legionaries played at cherry-pit† in the by-ways of the Roman stations as a diverting change from "knuckle-bones." Pliny says the cherry-tree was a native growth of Pontus and Egypt, and first introduced into the West by Lucullus, the conqueror of the former; being transplanted by him into Italy seventy-three years before the Christian era, and carried by others into Britain within five years only after the first settlement of the Romans within it.‡ *A propos* of the St. Giles's "Cherry-Tree," the accounts of the Earl of Lincoln's bailiff are said to show that, in the thirteenth century, cherries were grown, near by St. Giles's, in Holborn.

The Cherry Garden at Rotherhithe seems to have derived its designation, like that in Clerkenwell,§ originally from a Cherry-Tree Tavern. Both had bowling-greens:

"This is to give Notice,

That the Cherry-Garden Bowling-Green in Rotherhithe will be open'd Tomorrow, the 23rd instant, by

Your humble Servant,  
JOHN HARRIS."

\* *Daily Advertiser*, February 13, 1742. Plum-Tree Street is described by Elmes as being "about twenty houses on the right-hand side of Broad Street, going from the west end of Holborn." Vine Street remains, but Plum-Tree Street and the sign of the Cherry-Tree have long disappeared.

† In this game cherry-stones are pitched into a hole. The childish diversion is noticed in *The Pleasant Grove of New Fancies*, 1657, and in Herrick's *Hesperides*. Cherry-stones were found in the uncovered wells of Silchester.

‡ See also Whitaker's *History of Manchester*, vol. ii., p. 49; Pliny, lib. xiv., c. 25.

§ See Pink's *History of Clerkenwell*, 1881, pp. 89, 90, 627, and Christopher Brown's *Tavern Anecdotes*, pp. 74, 75.

And:

"A Good Green-Keeper" (surely the cricket-ground-keeper is his descendant) "is wanted at the Cherry-Garden Bowling-Green, Rotherhithe. Enquire at the said place."\*

We know, as an historical fact, I believe, that the great commanders of the British Fleet were at the nerve-undisturbing moment of the Spanish Invasion playing at bowls. I shall perhaps betray my ignorance if I ask whether bowls is a favourite game of sea-captains, or whether it was more so in the past than now. Because Cherry Garden, Rotherhithe, was apparently a favoured resort for homeward-bound sea-captains in the eighteenth century, as the two following announcements seem to show. The "hythe" was, no doubt, the principal reason for their visits, but they probably took good care to have the land-lubberly recreation of a bowling-green:

"For ROTTERDAM,

The PRINCE WILLIAM Sloop,

Richard Hind, *Commander*, living at Cherry-Garden-Stairs,

SAILS on Monday next, now lying at East Lane-Stairs, to take in Goods and Passengers, and may be spoke with on the Dutch Walk† at Exchange-time; the Amsterdam Coffee-House, or at the Red Lyon and Sun in Swithin's Alley, both near the Royal Entrance; and after, at Thomas Watson's, the Queen Anne's Head, near St. Katherine's Stairs; or,

JOHN TWYMAN *for the Master*."‡

Another Commander, W. Haynes, to wit, seems to have chosen Cherry Garden Stairs as a favourite berth for himself as well as for his ship; but whether on account of the "hythe" or of the bowling-green 'twould be at this time of day difficult to say. A good picture, however, of a trim, if small, fighting vessel is presented:

\* *Daily Advertiser*, July 8, 1742.

† The "Dutch" Walk in the Royal Exchange.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, July 8, 1742.

"For Sale by the CANDLE,

Tomorrow, being the 14th instant, at Lloyd's Coffee-House in Lombard Street, at Twelve at Noon,

THE good Ship Hunter, with sixteen Carriage and four Swivel Guns, square stern'd, (about two Years old) Burthen 185 Tons more or less, with good Dimensions for the West India or Virginian Trade, now lying at *Cherry-Garden-Stairs*, W. Haynes, Commander."\*

## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

### A PACKHORSE BRIDGE.

**D**OTTED up and down the country, but by no means common, are to be found small stone bridges, built to carry the old packhorse, or bridle roads, over streams, which in rainy seasons would be too swollen to ford, and too risky to negotiate with pack-animals carrying valuable merchandise.



Although its former glory has departed, *Cherry Garden Stairs*, which the bold Admiral Benbow must often have ascended, since he was a native and resident of Rotherhithe, still exists. But neither the brave Benbow, nor the cry of the boatman, to say nothing of the philandering penny steamboat later, could nourish the failing vigour of this historic spot, for the Garden has long since been in the hands of the "safe investor" in houses.

\* *Daily Advertiser*, April 13, 1742; see also *Lewis's History of Islington*.

(To be continued.)

The bridge here depicted carries the packhorse road over the River Brock, in Bleasdale, Lancashire. It is a stone structure, exceedingly narrow, being only 4 feet wide, including parapets, which nowhere exceed 15 inches in height, so as to allow a pack-animal laden with a protruding pack to pass along without difficulty. The bridge was most probably built to take the road over the River Brock for the convenience of those carrying wool, etc., from Chipping, four miles distant (*chipping* being the old English term for a market-place), to the north side of the river, where an extensive local woollen industry used to be carried on. The wool-workers'

cottages have been demolished for many years, but the bridge remains in fairly good condition.

Packhorse or bridle bridges have usually a steep pitch on each side rising to the centre, but the subject of this note rises abruptly from the north to the south side to meet the road coming steeply down on the right bank.

In some parts of the country this type of bridge is known as a "cow-creep."

I am indebted to the Vicar of Bleasdale, the Rev. J. F. H. Parker, for the loan of the sketch, from which the accompanying illustration was kindly copied for me by Captain W. Barton.

ALBERT WADE.

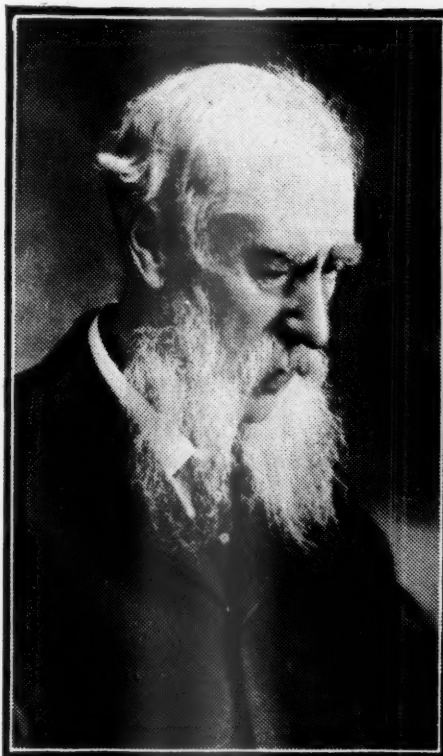


### At the Sign of the Owl.



I NOTE with deep regret the death on September 23 of Lieutenant-Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., the well-known Lancashire antiquary and historian, at the age of seventy-eight. Colonel Fishwick was remarkable for his zealous labours in two separate fields—that of public and municipal work and that of antiquarian and historical research. This is not the place in which to speak of his work on School Boards and Town Councils, but it may be said that Colonel Fishwick set a fine example of civic spirit. He died at Rochdale, where he was born in 1835. He had been a member of the Town Council for forty-three years, was twice Mayor, and long Chairman of the Free Libraries Committee. He also served for many years on the School Board, in addition to serving the public in other directions. In his other field of activity, it may be recalled that he wrote a *History of Lancashire* and a *History of Rochdale*. For the Chetham Society he wrote various local histories, and edited more than one important volume, the last one, issued a year ago, dealing with an ancient Survey of the Manor of Rochdale. He was one of the founders of the Lanca-

shire and Cheshire Parish Register Society, and of the Record Society. At the present time especially it may be mentioned in his honour that he was the first volunteer enrolled in Rochdale in 1859, and was for some years commanding officer of a battalion. His friends will remember Colonel Fishwick with affectionate reverence, not only for the value of his literary work and for his lifelong devo-



tion to the public good, but also for the charm of his personality, for his never-failing gentleness and courteousness. For the use of the portrait block I am indebted to the courtesy of the editor of the *Rochdale Times*.



In the adjoining county Cheshire antiquaries lament the death on October 6 at Chester of Mr. James Hall. Mr. Hall wrote a *History of Nantwich*, edited for the Lancashire and

Cheshire Record Society a history of the civil war in Cheshire, and read many papers of interest and value before the Chester and North Wales Archæological Society. One of his last labours was to put in order and summarize the letter-books in the muniment room of the Town Hall, Chester.

Part V. of *Book Prices Current* for 1914 has appeared. It contains in one alphabet a record of the sales from May 27 to the close of the season on July 31, together with title page, introduction, and list of contents, comprising a table of the sales by auction reported in the volume. In his introduction Mr. J. H. Slater explains the reasons for the change of arrangement to the alphabetical system, thus dispensing with the necessity for a voluminous index—an index, he says, “which, however useful in its place, has been more or less of a drag, and a positive hindrance to quick reference, which for one reason or another is regarded as more essential than it used to be when *Book Prices Current* first made its appearance nearly thirty years ago.” Cross-references have been liberally introduced to facilitate research. It is further pointed out that “the abolition of the index has made it possible to include some thousands of additional entries, which, by the way, are not included with the mere object of swelling the number, regardless altogether of their importance or interest, but with a due regard to their utility in the broad and comprehensive outlook which it is the object of *Book Prices Current* to take on the sales of each succeeding season.”

The book-sale season of 1913-14 was specially important because of the large number of valuable books which were sold. An outstanding feature was the sale of the fourth instalment of the Huth Library, and of a selected portion of the renowned library at Wilton House, Salisbury, the property of the Earl of Pembroke. These sales, it may be remarked, are reported almost in their entirety in this volume of *Book Prices Current*. As the number of available copies of many of such books as were included in these sales is getting smaller, the tendency of prices in such cases is decidedly upward. On the other

hand, as Mr. Slater points out, books of an ordinary character have fallen greatly in price during the past ten years. “Such books as these are the foundation of every modern library, and that they should be procurable at such low prices as now prevail will go a very long way to compensate for the virtual loss of many of the volumes which time and the hour have placed beyond the grasp of the vast majority of those who take an interest in books for what they contain, and therefore for what they teach us.”

On September 30 the Court of the University of Leeds unanimously agreed to present a sympathetic address to the University of Louvain on the losses inflicted upon it by the German Army. The address, which has been signed by the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor, and by Dr. M. E. Sadler as Vice-Chancellor, contains the following sentences: “In this dark hour it is pleasant to remember some of those many teachers who have striven to crown your University with honour. It is pleasant to recall the words of Desiderius Erasmus, of Rotterdam: ‘I find the Divines of Louvain frank and kindly, and especially John Atensis, the Chancellor of the University, a man of matchless learning and uncommon kindliness’; and of Juan Luis Vives, of Valencia: ‘At Louvain all things are full of love and charm.’ What can a new University add when, sharing in your sorrow, it reviews the long history of an elder and mourning sister? What except those words of encouragement, which are ever old and ever new?—‘Lift up your hearts. In the darkness light shall arise. Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. Until the day dawn, and the Day Star arise in your hearts.’”

I take the following note from the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, September 26: “A few months ago the Rev. C. S. Taylor retired from the editorship of the *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, to the great regret of the Council and the members generally, for Mr. Taylor had held the editorship with distinction for eighteen years, and had contributed many valuable papers. Yesterday the President of the Council (Canon Bazeley) handed to Mr.

Taylor a beautiful Georgian silver inkstand, a copy of the India paper edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and a Saxon dictionary, the results of a subscription to a testimonial fund. At Mr. Taylor's request, the presentation was made privately. . . . In his reply, Mr. Taylor said he had found archæology valuable in keeping his mind fresh for his clerical work. In his student days he had been advised to have always on hand some piece of work entirely distinct from his daily labours, and he had found the advice excellent. For the gifts which had been so kindly presented he was very grateful. The inkstand he took as an encouragement to continue contributions to the *Transactions* as circumstances permitted—a statement which was heard with great satisfaction. This inkstand, by the way, is one of rare quality. It is fitted with its pair of original flint-glass bottles and silver tops. The assay mark is that of 1809, and the initials are those of Rebecca Emes and Edward Barnard, London silversmiths of the period."

The late Dr. Aldis Wright, Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has left to that College books and manuscripts, and £5,000 for the College Library, and also £5,000 to Cambridge University Library.

The autumn announcements of the Oxford University Press include *The Beginnings of Buddhist Art*, by A. Foucher, translated by L. A. and F. W. Thomas; *Prisoners of War*, by Francis Abell; *Dedications of English Churches*, by Francis Bond; and, for the British Academy, the Schweich Lecture, 1912—*The Code of Laws of Hammurabi VI., King of Babylon*, by C. H. W. Johns. The Oxford Press will also issue for the Harvard University Press *The Evolution of the English Cornmarket from the Twelfth to the Eighteenth Century*, by N. S. B. Gras, and *Essays in English Agrarian History in the Sixteenth Century*, by C. F. Gay.

Among the books to come from the Cambridge University Press, I note a new edition of *Beowulf*, by R. W. Chambers; *English Historical Documents of the Ninth and Tenth Centuries*, by Miss F. E. Harmer; Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch's lectures before the Univer-

sity on *The Art of Writing*; and *The Place Names of Sussex*, by Mr. R. G. Roberts.

Sir James Ramsay is preparing for the Clarendon Press a collection of family charters and papers (A.D. 1232-1696). They will supply interesting details as to the social life of the Scottish gentry of the times. Among the subjects illustrated will be the distribution of landed property, value of land, relations of landlord and tenant, prices of agricultural commodities, Scots currency, etc. For persons interested in genealogy and Perthshire and Forfarshire family history, the documents will provide much information. The text will be accompanied by elucidatory comment.

In connection with the London County Council's work of indicating the houses in London which have been the residences of distinguished individuals, tablets have recently been erected commemorating the residence of Benjamin Franklin at 36, Craven Street, and of the brothers Adam at 4, Adelphi Terrace.

The *Athenæum*, October 10, says: "Glasgow University Court has accepted a gift of £2,000 from Lord Rosebery for the purpose of founding a scholarship, to be called 'The Rosebery Studentship in Scottish History.' It was reported to the Court that the President and Committee of the Egyptian Exploration Fund had given the University specimens of papyri from Oxyrhynchus. Professor Milligan said that probably the most valuable of them was a manuscript of a portion of St. John's Gospel from the end of the third century. It was, therefore, one of the oldest manuscripts of any part of the New Testament in existence—nearly a hundred years older than those manuscripts upon which we are principally dependent."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Surrey Record Society have issued, as No. 2 of their publications, *Surrey Musters*, Part I., taken from the Loseley MSS. The first three Musters here printed are dated 1544, 1569, 1583-4, the fourth is of circa 1583-4, and the fifth of circa 1575. They contain lists of available men, classified according to arms and ability. We take an example at random. In the village of Ewhurst the third list shows ten "Pikemen selected," nine "Billmen selected," ten "Billmen of the beste sorte," twenty-eight "Billmen of the seconde sorte," three "Archers selected," two "Archers of the beste sorte," three "Archers of the seconde sorte," and thirteen "Gunnners." That seems a splendid muster for one small village, and it is typical of the county and of all the lists. National service was a reality in those days. Lord Kitchener's army could be raised several times over without delay if Englishmen now were as well prepared for national defence as they were in the time of Queen Elizabeth. A book of this kind affords little material for review. The lists are useful for genealogical and topographical, social and economic purposes. Residents in the rural parts of Surrey will probably be a little surprised to find how many of the surnames here recorded are borne in the same localities by present-day representatives of the stalwart billmen and bowmen and pikemen and archers of these lists.

While on the subject of Surrey publications we may mention that members of the Surrey Archæological Society have recently been gratified by the receipt of the long promised complete General Index to volumes i. to xx. of the Society's *Collections*. Its xxiv+474 pages contain a classified list of illustrations and a key to references to the Visitation Pedigrees, besides the General Index to the contents of the twenty volumes—including very sensibly persons, places and subjects in one alphabet. The value and usefulness of such a key need no emphasis. Grateful thanks are due to those who undertook and have carried to such a successful conclusion so laborious an undertaking.

The new part (vol. i., part iv.) of *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* (London: H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street; price 3s. 6d. net)—a substantial part of over one hundred pages—is almost entirely devoted to studies of flint and flint implements. Mr. J. Reid Moir, in the opening paper, tells how examination of flints undoubtedly flaked by natural percussion—those found in the "Bull-head" bed at the base of the Eocene strata at Coe's Pit, Bramford, near Ipswich—has convinced him of the value of his previous experiments in the artificial flaking of flints. He claims to have proved that "such fractured stones differ very

markedly from those which I have always regarded as having been fashioned by different races of pre-palæolithic men." Mr. A. E. Peake describes, with many plates, new implements found on factory sites at Peppard, Oxon. Among many other "flint" papers we may name "Surface Implements of Palæolithic Type," by Mr. Reginald A. Smith; "Some Implements of 'Cissbury Type' found in Norfolk," by Mr. J. S. Warburton; "Flint Industries in North Cornwall," by the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall; "A Recent Expedition after Indian Palæos," by Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr; "Implements from a Station at Cranwich, Norfolk," by Mr. H. H. Halls; "A Workshop Site of Primitive Culture at Two-Mile Bottom, Thetford," by Mr. F. N. Haward; and "The Discovery of a Flint 'Workshop-Floor' in Ivy Street, Ipswich," by Mr. Reid Moir. Two interesting papers deal with trackways—one by Mr. Walter Rye on "An East to West Trackway across Norfolk"; and the other by Messrs. W. G. Clarke and H. D. Hewitt on "An Early Norfolk Trackway: the 'Drove' Road." The papers by the East Anglian "Prehistorians" sometimes excite controversy, but that is no bad thing. At all events it prevents somnolence. This new part, which completes vol. i., like its predecessors, is provocative of thought and discussion; and archaeologists with a live interest in the problems of prehistoric archaeology may well feel grateful to the East Anglian Society for their healthy activity, whether they may always agree or not with the opinions and speculations advanced.

The new part of the *Archæological Journal* (vol. lxxi., No. 1), issued by the Royal Archæological Institute, contains five papers by well-known antiquaries. The President, Sir Henry Howarth, in a paper on "The Great Crosses of the Seventh Century in Northern England," analyzes the dates of the great crosses of Bewcastle, Ruthwell, and Abercorn. The title shows that Sir Henry has no sympathy with the suggestions put forward recently by Professor Cook and Commendatore Rivoira, which attribute a twelfth-century date to these splendid monuments. Mr. Harold Brakspear gives a characteristically thorough architectural account of "Dudley Castle," accompanied by two folding plans in colour and a number of photographic illustrations. Mr. H. H. E. Craster writes on "The Last Days of the Roman Wall"; and Dr. Alfred C. Fryer contributes two short illustrated papers—one on "Effigies in English Churches attributed to Bernini," and the other on "Nicholas Stone's School of Effigy-Makers."

The Viking Club's *Old-Lore Miscellany* (vol. vii., part iii.) contains "Notes from the Tongue Presbytery Records" of eighteenth-century date. One record of a Visitation shows what inquirers the members of a Presbytery could be. A further instalment of Mr. John Firth's "Orkney Township before the Division of the Commonly," which is full of old-world lore, is accompanied by two very interesting plates showing (1) the old Orkney scythe (held by Mr. Firth) and a flail, and (2) peat-cutting implements—the pone-spade for flaying the surface, and the tusker or tusher for

cutting the peat. Dr. Charlton's journal of his "Visit to Shetland in 1832," and Mr. A. W. Johnston's "Orkney and Shetland Folk, 872-1350," are both continued. Among the shorter items we note an account of a spectral dog which once gave part of the Orkney parish of Stromness an uncanny reputation.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

A meeting of the Council of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on September 29. Communications relating to the castles of Ballyportery and Bunratty, County Clare, monuments at St. Mary's, Youghal, the *Journal* of the Society, and arrangements for meetings, were submitted and dealt with. The Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland forwarded copies of correspondence between them and the Chief Secretary for Ireland on the need for a Commission, similar to those appointed some years ago for England, Scotland, and Wales, to prepare a record of the ancient and historical monuments; the unsatisfactory official refusal made to representations of the Council three years ago was repeated. The question of the Society's annual meeting for 1915 was under consideration.

A quarterly meeting of the Society was held the same evening in the Society's Hall, St. Stephen's Green. The chair was taken by the President, Count Plunkett. Mr. W. F. de Vismes Kane communicated an extract from a letter written in 1684 by a French gentleman in Connacht, concerning cinerary urns then taken from a pyramid of loose stones near Headford, Co. Galway.

A paper by Mr. H. T. Knox on Dumha Brosna, a sepulchral monument near Boyle, Co. Roscommon, was read.

Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, Professor Macalister, Right Hon. M. Cox, P.C., and the President discussed these communications, which were referred to the Council to be considered for publication.



A meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on September 30, Mr. J. C. Hodgson presiding. Mr. R. Oliver Heslop read a circular which had been sent out by the London Society of Antiquaries, relative to the destruction of historical and artistic monuments by the German troops. In view of the urgency of the crisis, the President of the London Society (Sir Arthur Evans) felt that he had been giving expression to the universal feeling of the Society of Antiquaries in associating it with kindred bodies in an appeal to the American Ambassador to urge his Government to use its powerful influence with the German Government to put a stop to the wanton destruction of ancient buildings and priceless artistic and historic relics on the part of its troops. Irreparable as that had been in Belgium, the ruin of Rheims Cathedral, the Acropolis of France, by a prolonged and deliberate bombardment, had now almost thrown into the shade the previous acts of savagery. It must stand out through all time as a crime against the human race. It was thought advis-

able that each body should draw up a separate memorial to the American Ambassador, similar to that sent by the London Society.

The appeal sent by the President of the London Society to the Ambassador was as follows:

"As President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, I desire to address you in the name of the Society, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Royal Academy, the British Academy, the Institute of British Architects, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, the National Trust and the Art Workers' Guild, on the following grave and urgent matter:

"The wholesale destruction wrought by the German troops, methodically and by superior orders, of ancient and beautiful buildings, libraries, institutions of learning, and works of art, at Louvain, Malines (Mechlin) and other Belgian cities, goes beyond the ordinary licence of warlike operations. It tends to show that in default of effective protests, no monuments, however ancient and artistic, nor any other relics, however sacred and historic, are to be regarded as safe in the areas affected by the German invasions.

"Under such circumstances, we venture to appeal to your Excellency to urge your Government, as occupying a neutral position of great authority, to use their powerful influence with the German Government to put a stop to acts of destruction which, though carried out in the name of military necessity, must, we feel, be equally abhorrent to the civilized sense of the German people."

In answer to that communication the American Ambassador had replied that it had been referred to the Department of State, Washington.

Having commented on the circular, Mr. Heslop moved that the Newcastle Society communicate with Sir Arthur Evans, expressing concurrence in the action he had taken, and saying it met with the entire and very strong support of the Newcastle Society.

Professor J. White Duff seconded, and said the destruction of Rheims Cathedral was a crime which cried to Heaven, and spelt the demoralization of the Germans.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Robert Blair, secretary, read an interesting paper, written by Mr. Richard Welford, upon the French ecclesiastical habitation at Frenchman's Row, Hetton Square, at the time of the French Revolution. An appeal had been made at that time for shelter for French refugees coming to this country, but that met with a meagre response, and thirty-eight of the exiles lived in community at Frenchman's Row, which was the only place in this district where they had left their mark.

The Chairman remarked that the paper had special interest at this time, when Belgian refugees were arriving in the country. He expressed the opinion that, instead of placing the refugees in people's houses, it would be better, and they would be much happier, if they were provided with small houses of their own, where they might come and go at will.

A series of interesting documents was presented by Mr. W. W. Gibson. Mr. M. F. Gasquet, through Mr. R. B. Heppell, exhibited a number of early French coins; and the Chairman read a note on the

discovery of the remains of five skeletons in the dairy grounds at Alnwick, in January last.

On September 29 members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made a visit to King's Langley and Chipperfield. King's Langley Church is chiefly Early English. The features of interest include the tombs of Edmund of Langley and Sir Ralph and Lady Verney, a number of brasses, three piscinæ, a seventeenth-century pulpit, and a fine sixteenth-century chest. In the vestry is a proclamation relative to "Touching for the Evil." Mr. A. Whitford Anderson exhibited a plan and read a paper upon the fabric. The next place visited was the Priory, founded early in the fourteenth century for Dominican Friars. Among the persons buried in the Priory Church were Piers Gaveston, 1315, Edward, eldest son of the Black Prince, 1372, Edmund de Langley, 1402, and Sir Ralph Verney, 1528. The body of Richard II. was interred in the church after his murder at Pontefract, 1400, but was afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. The Priory was dissolved in 1538, when it was valued at £150 4s. 8d., being the richest Dominican house in England. In 1557 Mary sought to revive it as a nunnery, but the nuns were ejected by Elizabeth in 1559. In 1678 the greater part of the conventual buildings was destroyed, all that remain being what were probably the Guest-house and the Gate-house. Numerous carved stones are to be seen built in the garden walls; and Purbeck marble shafts with caps and bases from the church are to be seen in the gardens of Priory House and Langley Hill House. Mr. Barry Parker read a paper upon the Priory and the work of restoration in 1910.

After lunch the ruins of the Palace were visited, a short account of the Palace being given by the Honorary Secretary. It was a royal country-house dating from the thirteenth century. Edward I., II., and III. made it their residence, and Edmund de Langley was born here in 1341. Richard II. and his Queen kept Christmas at Langley in 1392 and 1396. Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV., and Richard II. resided here for some time. Shakespeare lays Scene 4 of Act III. of *Richard II.* in the gardens of Langley Palace. All that now remains is a fragment of flint wall with brick quoins and part of the moulded brick jambs of a window. Extensive foundations are traceable.

Passing French's Farm, a building of brick and timber dating from the early seventeenth century, and Pale Farm, a rectangular brick and timber building of the sixteenth century, with tiled roof and overhanging upper story, the party reached Chipperfield Manor House, a picturesque Tudor mansion, re-fronted about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr. and Mrs. Markwell hospitably entertained the visitors, Mr. Markwell giving an account of the manor and house.

On Thursday, July 30, the members of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY met at Bures, and drove to Mount Bures, where they inspected the interesting church, and also the neolithic mound near it, regarding which Dr. Holden gave a short address.

Thence the party went to Smallbridge Hall, a charming residence dating from Tudor times, where Queen Elizabeth stayed in 1561 and in 1579. It was formerly the seat of the Waldegrave family, and in a window is a stained-glass inset bearing the Waldegrave arms—the date 1572. A pleasant ride to Bures St. Mary's Church followed, where Colonel Probert gave the history of the building, drawing attention to the tomb of Sir John de Cornard (1310), and to that of the first Waldegrave who came to Bures, who was also the first Speaker of the House of Commons. Chapel Barn was then visited, a small and ancient building, supposed to have been built by Abbot Sampson of Bury St. Edmunds. Boxford Church was next visited, and in the evening at the Town Hall, Sudbury, an interesting lecture on "Old Houses and Village Buildings in East Anglia," was given by Mr. Basil Oliver, F.R.I.B.A.

On the following day an expedition was made into North Essex, where, by kind permission of Mrs. Majendie, the keep of Castle Hedingham was inspected. This is a fine piece of Norman architecture, and is the only remaining portion of the castle, which was the home of the Earls of Oxford and De Vere. The parish church was also visited, most of which was built between the years 1160-1170. The party then proceeded to Great Maplestead Church and Little Maplestead Church. The latter is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is the latest built and the smallest of the five round churches in England. It was built by the Knights Hospitallers in the thirteenth century, but in more modern days the advowson became the property of the Seventh Day Baptists, who held it until a few years ago, when it was repurchased by its original owners. On the return journey the members visited Ballingdon Hall, with its finely panelled rooms. Great credit is due to Mr. V. B. Redstone for making the two expeditions such a success.

The proposed half-day excursion at the end of August to Shrubland Park and Coddanham was abandoned on account of the war.

On September 28 members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excursion to Hedon. The Vicar took the party round the church and thereafter the Mayor of Hedon conducted them to the Guildhall, and exhibited the Corporation plate, which is unusually rich and rare, including as it does the oldest mace that exists in Great Britain at the present time. There is also a fine silver peg tankard dated about 1640.

Later the members were entertained to tea by Mr. Hodsdall.

In the evening the annual meeting was held in the Station Hotel, Lieutenant-Colonel Saltmarsh, the President, occupying the chair. The Honorary Secretary, the Rev. A. N. Cooper, read a satisfactory report and the officers for the ensuing year were elected, Colonel Saltmarsh being re-elected as President. During the evening Mr. T. Sheppard made several exhibits. First of all, he showed a matrix of a seal of Richard de Gos, a member of a Lincolnshire family in the twelfth century. Then there was another seal of Walter, son of Austin, which was an old Yorkshire

name. Matrices, Mr. Sheppard explained, were very scarce, and it was only possible to procure impressions from the same. Great interest was shown in a mediæval brooch, which was discovered at Faxfleet some time ago. The inscription signified "From thee to me." A couple of minute rings were next shown. They were picked up on the Humber shore a few years ago. One bore the inscription "Viscount Henry Dumber, of Yorkshire, in Holderness," who was created a baron in 1620. These rings, it was explained, were similar to those that used to be put on birds' legs in the old hawking days.

Both interest and amusement centred in an old posy ring, found at South Cave. It appeared to be a love token, for it bore the words:

"My love is true,  
For IO U."

Other exhibits included a leg-iron, which had belonged to an old York innkeeper in 1662, and which had been picked up at Beverley; a spectacle case made by George Halifax, of Doncaster, in 1784, and an old sand-box, used at one time for sprinkling legal documents, thus serving the purpose of blotting paper. It belonged to "Thomas Mantle, of Patrington, 1742."

On Saturday, October 10, members of the Leeds and District Branch of the CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION inspected the Roman site at Slack, near Huddersfield, where excavations have been conducted for some time by the Roman Antiquities Committee of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. The visitors were met at Slack by Professor W. Rhys Roberts and Mr. A. M. Woodward (of the University of Leeds), the latter of whom explained the nature of the remains as far as it has been revealed in excavation. The first systematic excavations were conducted in 1865-66 by the Huddersfield Archaeological and Topographical Association, now the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

Operations had to be discontinued owing to lack of funds, but the excavators were able to lay bare the remains of a Roman bath-house, and to make it highly probable that the building had immediately adjoined a Roman fort. Excavations were resumed last year by the same society. It is intended to examine each year a fresh portion of the fort area, until the whole has been uncovered, and also to search the adjoining ground for traces of civil occupation outside the ramparts. Last year about a third of the fort was dealt with. It is impossible to keep the trenches open after the close of the season, but a full record is kept of what is found, and a report is to be issued when the work is complete. The fort is situated on high ground, and its position is strengthened by a beck on the south and west. It is of the usual rectangular shape, and covers about three acres. The excavators do not appear to have been particularly lucky in their smaller finds, which chiefly include fragments of pottery. The pottery and the coins, as well as the character of the defences and of the masonry, suggest the probability that the buildings all belong to the period of occupation which closed before A.D. 140. It is estimated that the buildings were meant to accommodate a force of about 600

men. A good deal of work remains to be done, and several minor points of interest to archaeologists will possibly be settled by further exploration. Last year the work was supported by subscription, including a grant of £50 from the University of Leeds.

Later in the day, at the Technical College, Huddersfield, Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Professor of Classical Archaeology in the University of Liverpool, lectured to the party on "Town Life in the Frontier Provinces of the Roman Empire." He dealt with the cities explored by the French Government in Algeria and Tunisia, describing the remains of some minor cities in Tunisia, as well as the African "Pompeii" at Timgad. Incidentally, he emphasized the efficiency of the French colonizations and the humanity and sympathy with which they have always treated the native population.

At the meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY in Manchester on October 9, the honorary secretary, Mr. J. J. Phelps, said that an effort was being made to preserve intact until after 1915 the collection of local antiquarian relics now at Queen's Park. It would be a great pity if the collection was dispersed before the members of the British Association had an opportunity of seeing them next year. He was glad to say that a greater use was being made of the collection by teachers to illustrate early local history to their scholars, and he hoped that the value of the relics for this purpose would be recognized by the authorities.

Members and friends of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on October 3 went to Outlane to inspect the Roman remains. Mr. H. P. Kendall, as guide, exhibited a plan showing the ground uncovered last year, and what is done to date. On the west, the supposed site of sleeping-sheds, were seen the row of post-holes, the wood, of course, rotted away. The excavations on the north, showing sections of the rampart, and the south paving, were studied. More would have been excavated, but the war has withdrawn some who had charge of the work.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at Shrewsbury, on October 14, the Rev. Prebendary Auden stated that the excavations at Wroxeter were still going on, and would be continued for a little while longer. The recent finds included two of special interest. One was a large house fronting on to the Watling Street, and containing a considerable number of rooms, and the other was a puzzle to everybody. He had met Professor Haverfield on the ground, who confessed he had no theory to offer as to what the discovery was. Of course, there were only the foundations, but these related to buildings of two distinct dates. He (Mr. Auden) thought it was most likely an amphitheatre or a theatre of some kind, but at the present time it was very much of a problem.

The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater said his impression was that the building referred to by the Chairman was a copy of the Stadium at Rome, on a very rough scale.

The Chairman briefly referred to a proposal that the Town Council should take over the Free Library buildings, formerly the Shoby Grammar School, and make them into municipal offices. He did not think it could be done legally, and in any case most uncompromising opposition would be offered by the society.

A meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 13, when the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, Master of Sherburn Hospital, read "Hints on Pedigree Research"; and on October 20 the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB held its annual general meeting and exhibition.



### Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1913. By Professor F. Haverfield. Many illustrations. Oxford: University Press. London: Humphrey Milford, 1914. Demy 8vo., pp. 59. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This is one of the "Supplemental Papers" published for the British Academy. Since 1910 Professor Haverfield has been giving his co-fellows of the Academy a sketch each winter of the discoveries relating to Roman Britain made in the previous twelvemonth, but this is the first summary of the kind to be printed. Such a summary is so valuable as a permanent record, and Professor Haverfield is so obviously the man to do it in the most thorough and authoritative manner, that it is devoutly to be hoped that the publication before us may have a long series of annual successors. Perhaps the best way to indicate to readers of the *Antiquary* the value of this record will be to give an outline of its contents. The author naturally divides Roman Britain into two districts—"the north and west, where the occupation was mainly Roman and military; and, on the other hand, the south and east, where orderly civilized Romano-British life prevailed." Beginning with the former, Professor Haverfield first describes in fourteen sections "Finds relating to the Roman Military Occupation." These were connected with the camp at Ythan Wells, Aberdeenshire (partly explored by the Professor himself and Dr. George Macdonald in July 1913); the Wall of Pius and its Forts; the Fort of Balmuldy at Lambhill, north of Glasgow; a find of Roman coins in Galloway; at Corbridge, where for the first time in eight seasons the results were somewhat scanty; Hadrian's Wall; Ambleside Fort; Slack Fort, four miles west of Huddersfield; the Graveyard at Chester; Tile and Pottery Kilns at Holt, south of Chester; Fort of Castell Colleen, where 1913 saw the beginning of systematic investigation under the supervision of Mr. H. G. Evelyn White, with interesting results; Fort at Gellygaer; Cae Gaer, a camp, probably temporary, west of Llangurig; and Dover,

where "further Roman remains have come to light, both near the market-place in the town and also at the Pharos on the Castle Hill."

Eleven sections follow of "Finds relating to Civil Life." These were on the following sites: Wroxeter; Kenchester; Colchester (The Balcerne Gate); Sedgeford, Norfolk, where potsherds, glass and tiles came to light in the laying-out of a new bowling-green; London (General Post Office); Canterbury; Lowbury on the Berkshire Downs—a somewhat puzzling site—where Mr. D. Atkinson's excavations have produced very interesting results; Dorchester; Rockbourne; South Wales (the find of 2,332 fourth-century coins at Llangarren, near Monmouth); and North Wales, near Abergele, where Mr. Willoughby Gardner has continued his exploration of the hill-fort in Parc-y-Meirch Wood. The next section deals in detail with the various Roman inscriptions found, or first recognized to exist, in Britain in 1913. A full and valuable bibliographical summary of publications relating to Roman Britain which appeared in 1913, a geographically classified list of periodicals, and an index of places complete this most important record. Every antiquary interested in Roman Britain is bound to possess it, for nowhere else can such a complete and well-arranged summary be found. Professor Haverfield, to whom our grateful thanks are due, hopes to issue the record for 1914 in February, 1915.

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THE MANOR AND MANSION OF MOYNE'S COURT, MONMOUTHSHIRE. By James G. Wood, M.A., LL.B., F.S.A. Newport, Mon.: Mullock and Sons, Ltd., 1914. Demy 8vo., pp. vi + 134. Price 3s. 6d. net.

The lordship of Moyne's Court was a submanor of the lordship marcher of Striguil, otherwise Chepstow. Mr. Wood uses its history to illustrate the relation of the lordships marcher to the manors held of them within the marches of Wales. As he well says, that relation should be in the mind of any student of the history of the marches—"but can be best understood if viewed in a concrete form in relation to one particular manor." In the first fourteen pages of the book Mr. Wood very clearly outlines what was meant by a lordship marcher—the lord had greater independence and a wider jurisdiction than an ordinary lord—and its relation to inferior lordships, or submanors. In the next seventy pages he traces the history of the Manor of Moyne's Court from the original documents. The incidents of the manor show clearly that its origin was late, and must be dated from a time when Welsh customs had become obsolete in the district. In tracing the devolution of the manor from manuscript sources, Mr. Wood is able to correct more than once mistakes which other writers on local history and topography have copied from one another. The "ignorant guess founded on a misstatement" is too frequently a feature of second-hand compilations. Mr. Wood has been closely associated with the district for many years, and has thus the advantage of accurate and full local knowledge. He has also, as these pages as well as his earlier publications show, untiring industry and a wholesome determination to accept no one else's statements, but to base all conclusions on a careful examination of original documents. The appendices

show the same characteristics of the antiquary who is worthy of the name. The first discusses fully, at considerable length, the ancient harbours of South Monmouthshire and the crossings of the River Severn; the second describes and comments on certain inscribed stones formerly at the Bishop's Palace at Mathern, and at Moyne's Court; the third and last gives a most useful bibliography of writings relating to the southern Welsh marches and places therein. This small book, of modest appearance, is a contribution of real value to the literature of manorial history.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF CHARTERS, ROLLS, DEEDS, ETC., FORMING THE JACKSON COLLECTION AT THE SHEFFIELD PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY. Compiled by T. Walter Hall and A. Hermann Thomas, M.A. Five photographic reproductions. Sheffield: J. W. Northend, West Street, 1914. Large 8vo., pp. xvi + 419. Price 5s. net.

Sheffield is a fortunate city. The nucleus of the Jackson Collection consisted of "books and papers accumulated in the course of ninety-five years by three generations of Jacksons; but its most important constituents," says Dr. Henry Jackson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who supplies a prefatory note, "are certain memoranda of the late Joseph Hunter, which my brother Arthur bought at the Philipps sale, and, above all, the very important papers which he purchased from the representatives of the late William Swift." Professor Jackson gives an interesting account of the "three generations of Jacksons" who gathered together the remarkable collection here catalogued, which evidently owes most to the last of the three, the Professor's brother—Arthur Jackson, Surgeon. On the death of the last named, his widow and his brother generously presented the collection to the city of Sheffield. The documents catalogued are of great variety—charters, indentures, court rolls, pedigrees, pamphlets, newspapers, monumental inscriptions, maps, etc. The bulk refers to the Sheffield part of Yorkshire and to adjoining districts, but there are not a few which relate to districts farther afield—to Warwickshire, Middlesex, and the Eastern Counties. There are five very fine photographic facsimiles—an Award of 1304, a Lease by Royal Letters Patent of 1570, a Final Concord of 1629, an extract from Jakes's Manuscript—a manuscript of 1489 containing much documentary matter—and a list of armour in Sheffield Castle, 1586. The pieces catalogued are carefully classified, and the compilers give a short abstract of each deed or descriptive account of other items, and supply an admirably full index. The work reflects the greatest credit upon them, and also, we may add, upon the City Museums Committee, under whose auspices the substantial volume is published. The Catalogue will be so much used that it is to be wished that more substantial casing could have been supplied than the stiff paper covers. It is quite unnecessary in these pages to remark upon the value of such documents as those here classified and catalogued. For local as for general or national history documentary sources take the first place as original authorities. It is to be hoped that the appearance of this fine volume may stimulate other citizens of Sheffield, as

well as citizens of other towns, to follow in the footsteps of Dr. Arthur Jackson, to whom the Catalogue is appropriately dedicated.

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Mr. Elliot Stock has issued in a neat, cloth-bound booklet, price 2s. net, the scholarly papers on *Roman (and Other) Triple Vases*, which Mr. Walter J. Kaye, junior, B.A., F.S.A., contributed lately to the pages of the *Antiquary*. A brief preface is supplied by Canon J. T. Fowler, F.S.A. Mr. Kaye has given special attention to the subject of triple vases during many years past, and the results of his conscientious work will be valued by his brother antiquaries. The subject has not, we think, been so fully or so satisfactorily treated before, indeed, we doubt if any serious attempt has previously been made to classify and describe extant examples of triple vases, and this attractively produced little book should help to widen the circle of those interested. Besides the illustrations which accompanied the papers in the *Antiquary*, an excellent additional picture is given as frontispiece, which shows a fine though mutilated example in the Guildhall Museum.

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In the *Scottish Historical Review*, October, the first paper is by Mr. J. D. Mackie, on "Scotland and the Spanish Armada." Scotland in Elizabethan days had no great navy, and as Mr. Mackie says, "but for Tobermory and its treasure, we should not think of Scotland in connection with the Armada." He shows, however, that "Scotland was vitally concerned, and that this country was during the whole period from 1580 to 1588 a most important card in the diplomatic game of Europe. She was more than a dark mirror in which world-politics were reflected; she was the hinge upon which these world-politics turned." This careful, well-documented study is one of those papers of breadth and vision that give the *Review* special distinction. The next paper is archaeological. In it Sir P. J. Hamilton-Grierson deals with "The Boundary Stone and the Market Cross." But thirteen pages allow of but a slight treatment of a subject of wide and far-reaching importance. The other papers are "John Barclay," by Mr. David Baird Smith; "The Site of the New Park in Relation to the Battle of Bannockburn," by the Rev. F. Miller; and a continuation of "Scotstarvet's 'Trew Relation,'" edited by Dr. George Neilson. The reviews are as numerous, and as ably done as usual.



## Correspondence.

### THE BATTLE BETWEEN BOADICEA AND SUTONIUS.

TO THE EDITOR.

In your September number, a reviewer of Messrs. Foord and Gordon's *England Invaded* (London, 1913) discusses the Roman conquest of Britain, and credits me with the "assumption that Suetonius retired on Deva" before he fought with Boadicea.

The subject has not much to do with invasions of Britain, nor has it much to do with *England Invaded*, in which I am neither quoted nor named. But I should like to say that I do not think that I have ever made the assumption in question, though others have. What I have said about the campaign of Suetonius is this, in brief: The narrative of Tacitus shows clearly that (i.) when the revolt of Boadicea broke out in East Anglia, Suetonius was fighting in or near Anglesea with a force not precisely described, but certainly comprising the better part of the 20,000 men then stationed in or near Chester; (ii.) that he at once posted to the scene of the revolt, moving—very naturally—faster than his main body, and reached London with practically no troops; and (iii.) that he then fell back on his main body, and fought his battle. So far Tacitus. The lie of the Roman roads enables us to add that, coming from Anglesea, he must have marched along Watling Street, and his troops must have come up behind him along the same line. The fight must then have taken place somewhere along Watling Street, or near it. It is even possible that it was near Chester, though it is not likely. I prefer my own suggestion, that it was in the southern Midlands. It cannot possibly have been in Surrey, as your reviewer urges, because Suetonius cannot have gone there to meet the troops whom Tacitus says he did meet. Your reviewer does not seem to have grasped either what Tacitus says, or—what matters less—what I have said.

F. HAVERFIELD.

[We should like to have submitted Professor Haverfield's letter to the reviewer of *England Invaded*, but on account of the war this is impossible.—EDITOR.]

#### RECESSED TOMBS IN THE EXTERNAL WALLS OF CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR.

In Hertfordshire we possess several instances of a recessed tomb under a low arch in the external wall of a church. Such interments, usually known as Founders' or Benefactors' tombs, are frequently met with in chancels and side-chapels, but no satisfactory reason for their presence on the exterior of the fabric has been adduced.

The general belief is that they represent either leprous or excommunicated persons, but there appears to be no evidence favouring this assumption. It has been suggested that they have been rebuilt outside on the reconstruction of the walls, but such care seems unlikely.

Do they prevail to any extent in other counties, and has any article dealing with the subject ever been printed?

W. B. GERISH.

#### GEOLOGY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Surely Mr. J. Reid Moir, in his article on "Geology and Prehistory" in the September *Antiquary*, is beating a dead horse when he tells us that a student of

prehistoric man should be both geologist and archaeologist. This has been understood and accepted from the very earliest days of the science of archaeology. To think only of the names of some of the most prominent workers that occur to us at the moment: Boyd Dawkins, John Evans, Lord Avebury, Pitt Rivers, Mortimer—surely each of these made a name for himself in geology, and was therefore fully qualified to speak on the subject he made his own. Some of these even occupied the presidential chair of the Geological Society, as well as important archaeological societies. Though some, alas! have departed, they would surely turn in their graves if they knew that in this twentieth century anyone having any knowledge whatever of the subject should write: "If any real and certain knowledge is ever to be gained of the nature and meaning of many deposits of the late Tertiary and Quaternary periods, geologists will have to make up their minds to study and recognize the evidential value of flint implements in arriving at their conclusions regarding such deposits."

It will be admitted that beginners in a study often forget, or never know, what their predecessors have done, and consequently give to the world information which the world has now known for several decades.

If, however, Mr. Reid Moir's notes are intended for consumption by the enthusiastic and well-meaning band in East Anglia, and the soil is found to be good, then his seeds may find root and fructify. In that vicinity there seems to be a great desire to endeavour to prove that man existed there much earlier than anywhere else, and no stones are left unturned to bring forward suggested evidences. One find of a remarkably early burial was examined by one of our leading geologists, who is probably our greatest living authority on prehistoric man, and the author of standard works on this subject. He opines that the particular skeleton was an interment of comparatively modern times, and could not possibly have any contemporary connection with the two different deposits, one marl and one gravel, in which it occurred. This, of course, proves Mr. Reid Moir's point that had those antiquaries possessed a geological training the mistake in the age of the skeleton would not have been made.

I would also like to support Mr. Reid Moir further by drawing attention to the statement made by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, which was reported in the scientific press at the time—viz., that he would recommend the workers in a certain area (which I will not mention) to take a few lessons in elementary geology before expressing opinions as to the assumed extraordinarily great age of human remains found in that district.

GEOLANT.

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